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THE

TRIUMPHS OF EUROPE,

IN THE

CAMPAIGNS

OF

THE YEARS 1812, 1813, 1814;

COMMEMORATED BY

A SERIES OF TWELVE VIEWS

OF

MOSCOW, THE KREMLIN,

LEIPSIC, DRESDEN, BERLIN, FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE,

AMSTERDAM, THE HAGUE, HAMBURGH,

&c. &c. &c.

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FROM

ORIGINAL DRAWINGS

IN THE

Collection of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia,

AND FROM OTHER AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

B512

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

A CONCISE HISTORY OF THOSE IMPORTANT EVENTS.

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BERLIN

ROSIERE.

A

CONCISE HISTORY,

&c. &c.

THE great events, which crowd the journals of Europe, have followed each other with such rapidity, as to fill the mind with astonishment; while they have gladdened the heart of every lover of freedom, and restored to the world those ancient land-marks, which the lawless hand of tyranny had removed.

To transmit to posterity a memorial of these important transactions, and at the same time to illustrate the TRIUMPHS of EUROPE over insatiable ambition, is the design of the work now offered to the Admirers of the Arts, and to the acceptance of the British Public.

It would exceed the limits, necessarily assigned to this historical sketch, to detail all the circumstances which preceded the disastrous retreat of the French armies from Moscow: yet a few preliminary circumstances must be stated, in order that the reader may have before him a connected view of the whole of these momentous transactions.

The views of Buonaparte had only been partially accomplished by the peace of Tilsit. While his revenge was gratified by the total subjugation of Prussia, and his vanity by the submission of the Emperor Alexander, his designs upon Russia were facilitated by the establishment of garrisons in the Prussian towns, and on the frontiers of Poland. These became his outposts: and the boundaries of his conquests in a former war were the points from which he expected to find an easy entrance into the heart of the Russian territories, in a future contest. Notwithstanding the apparent restoration of amity between Napoleon and the Emperor of Russia, the former soon began to prepare for the accomplishment of his schemes: so early as the spring of 1811, the King of Saxony had been instructed to concentrate on the Vistula the troops of the dutchy of Warsaw: the conscription had extended to boys of sixteen; and the veteran soldiers were marched from all quarters towards the north, and their place in the different garrisons was supplied by the younger recruits. In March 1812, Austria and Prussia were required to furnish their contingents; and in May his preparations were completed: nor was a pretext for a declaration of war long wanted. Buonaparte had, in his usual unprincipled manner, seized the territories of the Duke of Oldenburgh; against this unwarrantable conduct towards his relative, the Emperor of Russia had issued a solemn protest: he had also refused to debar his subjects from all commercial intercourse with other nations, particularly with England, by enforcing the Berlin and Milan decrees: and he had not neglected in silence to make such defensive preparations as the menacing posture of the French armies seemed to demand. These various measures of the Russian Emperor were adduced at length by Napoleon, in a formal state paper, as so many indications of hostile designs against the peace of Europe.

In the month of May Buonaparte left Paris, to put himself at the head of his armies. Though preparing to attack in the most wanton and unprovoked manner a state which had above all others been distinguished for its forbearance and moderation, Napoleon, with that systematic disregard of truth which has uniformly marked the career of his boundless ambition, assured his army that he only demanded their efforts in order to put an end to that tyranny which Russia had for half a century exercised over Europe. He had vainly hoped that the Emperor of Russia would be intimidated

into a treaty for peace on the approach of such an immense force. " Fate drags them on," he exclaimed when Lauriston returned from Wilna without being permitted to see Alexander: " the conquered assume the tone of conquerors, and their destinies must be fulfilled!"

In the mean time, the Emperor of Russia, mindful of the impending conflict, left Petersburgh on the 22d of April, to assume the command of his army, and removed his head quarters to Wilna, the capital of Polish Russia; which place, however, he soon evacuated, in consequence of the rapid approach of the French army. The number of his forces has been variously computed; by the French bulletins at 150,000 men, and according to other statements, more worthy of credit, it has been estimated at 200,000 men. On the other hand, the effective force of Buonaparte could not be less than 350,000 fighting men: it was composed not only of the choicest French troops, but also comprehended under its banners the flower of the German soldiery, and of all the confederate states, whom necessity had rendered dependant on the ruler of the French. The whole amount brought by him into the field, including artillery-men, waggon-drivers, and others, could not fall far short of 420,000 men. But, what the Emperor of Russia was deficient in numerical strength, was more than counterbalanced by the zeal and patriotism which pervaded every class of his subjects.*

The system on which Russia was to act was a defensive one: her armies were to retreat before the enemy, drawing them on into the heart of the country; when it was thought that the rigour of the climate, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies, would render them an easy prey. The wisdom of this measure has been fully evinced by subsequent events.

From Wilna (which he entered on the 28th of June), Buonaparte directed his march towards Moscow. Various encounters took place between the two armies, which the limits of this narrative do not permit us to detail: it must suffice to observe, that in all these various actions, though the French bulletins claim the victory, the forces of Napoleon suffered most severely, so that they were in no condition to pursue the Russians.

It was Buonaparte's object to bring on a general battle before the first Russian army could effect a junction with the second under Prince Bagrathion: on the 24th of July, the Russians were concentrated at Vitepsk, and sustained several severe attacks on the 25th, 26th, and 27th, and kept their position till night, when they retreated, unmolested and in good order, in three columns, towards Smolensko. Buonaparte entered Vitepsk on the 28th, and remained there till the 13th of August: he even established four bridges over the Dwina, but had he attempted to accomplish his vainglorious boast of proceeding to Petersburgh, he must have been taken in flank and rear. Meanwhile, the hostile armies moved in various directions.

On the 12th of August, the first and second Russian armies formed a junction under Prince Bagrathion: between the 4th and 8th the French army had begun to advance from Vitepsk; and, after a partial engagement at Krasnoi on the 14th (which place was carried by Murat with some loss to the Russians), it came in sight of Smolensko on the 16th. Here Buonaparte took up a position, and

* In the admirable address to his subjects on the capture of Moscow, the Emperor of Russia states Buonaparte's effective force to be 300,000 men; one half of which he lost before he entered the ancient capital of Russia. The following statement of the numbers of the French army is given from the Morning Chronicle of March 10th, 1813. It is there stated to have been transmitted from Russia, and to have been taken from a memorandum found among Buonaparte's papers.

200,000	French,
32,000	Austrians,
21,000	Prussians,
35,000	Bavarians,
26,000	Saxons,
28,000	Westphalians,
7,000	Hessians,
20,000	Wirtembergers,
17,000	Dutch,
32,000	Neapolitans,
20,000	Italians,
12,000	Swiss,
6,000	Spanish and Portuguese,
50,000	Poles.
Total 506,000	Men!

Whether the French invader had been able to assemble these vast multitudes, or had only calculated on them, in the course of his fatal campaign, it is now impossible to ascertain.

made arrangements for a general battle, which the Russians avoided. On the following day, finding the Russians did not advance beyond the walls, the town was vigorously attacked by him, and as obstinately defended by the Russians; who, after repelling three different attempts to dislodge them, retired, a little after midnight, south of the Dniepr, in order to rejoin the main body of the army. The carnage on both sides was dreadful; the loss of the Russians has been stated at two generals and 6000 men, while that of the French was double. Previously, however, to the evacuation of Smolensko, the Russians gave the town to the flames: and as the buildings were mostly of wood, it was soon involved in a conflagration, which the French bulletins compared to "an eruption of Vesuvius in its fury." The Russians also burned the bridge over the Dniepr, together with their magazines.

No pen can describe the disappointment of Buonaparte at the destruction of the stores which had been laid up at Smolensko, when he beheld the conflagration of the city. "Never was war," said he in one of his bulletins, "conducted with such inhumanity; the Russians treat their own country as they would that of an enemy." The spacious streets of Smolensko were blocked up with ruined and falling houses; and magnificent buildings were blazing in every direction, threatening the total destruction of such as remained yet uninjured. To preserve some means of quartering his troops, the French leader immediately ordered every exertion to be made for arresting the progress of the flames. The men employed in this service gave themselves but little trouble in their duty: and, aware that the extent of the mischief already done would render their disobedience the less observed, instead of attempting to extinguish the fires by which they were surrounded, they spread themselves all over the city, wherever the burning destruction had not seized. Entering the houses and churches, they pillaged whatever valuables they found, and murdered, with almost unheard-of cruelties, all those whom accident or attachment to their native city had left within its walls.

On the entrance of part of the French army into Smolensko, an attempt was made by Junot and Ney to intercept the rear-guard of the Russians, who had taken post on the heights of Valontina; but they were completely baffled by the latter. The French bulletins, as usual, claim the victory at this battle, in which the loss of each army is computed at 6000 men: the Russians continued their retreat without interruption, setting fire to the towns of Dorogobuz and Vyazma, as well as to all the magazines and bridges which lay in the road to Moscow.

The period at length approached when a general engagement could no longer be delayed. Napoleon had promised his soldiers that he would lead them to Moscow: there, he said, their toils should end;—there an honourable peace, recreation, and enjoyment of every kind, awaited them. The French soldiers were prepared to make any efforts to secure winter quarters, by the possession of Moscow; and the Russian army, which had only been reconciled to retreat, by being told that it was the will of the Emperor, and part of the system of defence which it had been thought prudent to adopt, became clamorous for the conflict. Such were the dispositions of the hostile armies, when Baron Barclay de Tolli, having been appointed minister of war at Petersburg, gave up the command of the army to Prince Kutusoff, who was declared commander in chief of the Russian armies. Under him General Bennigsen led the first, and Prince Bagrathion the second army: and, reinforcements having come up from Moscow under Millaradovitsch, which augmented Kutusoff's army to 120,000 men, he fixed upon a strong position at Borodino, a village about twelve versts in front of Mojaisk, behind the Kalouga. Their right was on the river Moskwa; their centre across the great road opposite Borodino, which was in advance of their line; their left, which was the weakest part of the position, extended to the old Smolensko road, and was covered by a wood and several redoubts. Meanwhile Buonaparte had new-modelled his army, and divided it into three parts: the right wing was under Beauharnois; the left under Prince Poniatowski; and the centre under Murat and Davoust; while he himself superintended the whole.

The two armies had been in sight of each other for a couple of days: on the 5th of September a desperate attack was made on the Russian left wing by Murat and Poniatowski, who were repulsed with great slaughter; and on the 6th new dispositions of attack and defence were made. At four o'clock on the morning of the 7th September, under cover of a thick fog, the divisions under Marshal Davoust and Prince Poniatowski advanced against the Russian left wing. At six the attack was renewed by a most desperate cannonade from seventy pieces. Discharges of musketry, on both sides,

apidly succeeded; and their vollies were soon accompanied by the loud roaring of a heavy fire from ı redoubt which the French had gained the evening before. While the battle was thus opened on the Russian left, the division of Marshal Ney bore down in a solid column on the centre, covering his novements with the active service of a battery of sixty guns. Beauharnois made the battle genera by closing upon the troops on the right, which occupied Borodino. The divisions under Murat and Beauharnois were successively engaged: the conflict became general in every direction; there seemed but one resolution between the combatants, never to cease the strife until one or both should sink in he embrace of death. Long had the Russian left, which had been reinforced, withstood the impe uous attacks of the French under Poniatowski and Murat, when the latter were compelled to give way by the vigorous assault of the militia and light troops under Toutchkoff. These faithful patriots having been ordered to shew themselves, rushed from their ambush to second their brethren in arms and fell like lions on their prey. With such fury and effect were the pikes and hatchets of this newly raised soldiery exerted, that the carnage they made amongst the troops of Napoleon appeared rathe to be a sudden desolation from an invisible hand than the deeds of human agency. The French were compelled to yield to this resistless attack; and Napoleon had the mortification to behold his choices troops driven before their opponents with immense loss, and in great confusion and dismay.

While this tremendous scene was exhibited from the Russian left to the centre, Beauharnois at empted to turn its right by taking possession of Borodino, and also to carry the two redoubts which protected it; but both his efforts were vain. He was driven back at all points, and finding no possi bility of success, after sustaining great loss, he abandoned the idea of renewing the attack. By this successful resistance of the Russian right wing, Prince Kutusoff was enabled to withdraw part of its forces, in order to reinforce his centre, against which Napoleon was now directing all his strength.

" The rage of battle at this crisis is not to be described. The thunder of a thousand pieces o artillery was answered by the discharge of an equal number on the part of the Russians. A veil o smoke shut out the combatants from the sun, and left them no other light to pursue the work of death than the flashes of the musketry which blazed in every direction. The sabres of forty thousand dra goons met each other, and clashed in the horrid gloom; while the bristling points of countless bayonets bursting through the rolling vapour, strewed the earth with heaps of slain!"

Such was the scene for many versts. The French bulletins officially state sixty thousand cannon shot to have been fired on that day; but nothing could dislodge the Russians: and finally, when the close of the day put an end to the work of death, the French retreated behind the monastery of Kootskoy, a distance of about nine miles from the field of battle. The loss of the Russians in this tremendous conflict was not less than thirty thousand, among whom were numerous excellent officers, and foremost among these was the brave Prince Bagrathion, who (like our immortal Wolfe) just survived till victory had been declared for his country's cause. The French loss greatly exceeded that of the Russians, and was something more than fifty thousand, among whom were the Generals Caulincourt and Montbrun; twelve other generals were dangerously wounded, and one left a prisoner with the Russians, with five thousand soldiers and thirty pieces of cannon in his train. The number of horses that were slain was full five and twenty thousand.

Although the battle of Borodino shook the tyrant's power to the centre, dispirited the whole of his army, and for the first time inspired him with awe of his enemy, still he persisted in pursuance of his plans, in the occupation of Moscow;—an event which the illustrious Kutusoff had anticipated, and for which the requisite arrangements had been made. Every thing in the ancient capital of the Tzars, that might be an acceptable spoil to the enemy, was removed; while the archives of the empire and the nobility, the treasures of the Kremlin and of the public institutions, were conveyed to places of safety. Extraordinary emergencies require extraordinary remedies: and, fortunately, in Count Rastopchin (the military governor of Moscow) were united both the mind to conceive a daring project and the hand to execute it. Previously to the battle of Borodino, he had proposed to Kutusoff the destruction of the magazines and public buildings: and when he found that the efforts of the Russians had on that day failed to arrest the progress of the French, no time was lost in carrying the plan into effect. The wounded were in the first instance conveyed to places of safety, together with every thing that could be transported; notwithstanding which Buonaparte falsely asserted that ' thirty thousand

men had perished in the flames, and that nothing was carried away, it having been considered impossible that the French should reach the capital.' Combustibles were also applied to such public edifices as were marked out for destruction; and, that the fire might not be extinguished, all the fire-engines were removed or destroyed.

On the 14th of September, the advanced guard of the French army, under the command of Murat and Beauharnois, entered the gates of Moscow, and proceeded towards the Kremlin; where a desperate but ineffectual resistance was attempted by the self-devoted citizens who had taken refuge there. The gates, which they had closed, were instantly forced, and the brave victims of patriotism were massacred by their invaders.

Scarcely had the French gained possession of the Kremlin, when the orders previously issued by Rastopchin were executed. The combustibles were kindled; the "pyres of loyalty" blazed, the flames ascended from every quarter, and the immense city of Moscow was involved in one general conflagration. The wooden houses continued burning till the 21st, when little remained except the Kremlin. By this voluntary sacrifice, a sure token was given of the resolute nature of the contest, and a pledge of the undaunted persevering spirit of the nation and its emperor.

A circumstance occurred on the entrance of the French into Moscow, which still more strongly marks the decisive character of the Russians. While the French, who entered Moscow, were perpetrating the most flagrant enormities, Buonaparte remained at the barrier leading to the Smolensko road, impatiently waiting for the arrival of the authorities of the city, to invite his entrance: but no traitorous nobles greeted his arrival; no public functionaries pressed for admission into his service. The afternoon arrived, yet no person appeared. The disappointed tyrant then despatched a Polish general to Moscow, to suggest to the citizens the desired deputation: the general proceeded on his errand; and after a long and fruitless search he returned to Napoleon, with the information that no legal authorities remained in Moscow;—that the city was already a desert, and would soon be a heap of ruins. In the preposterous hope that the stern Moscovites would change their minds, he passed the night at the Petrofsky palace, at a short distance from the barrier of St. Petersburgh, but was compelled to enter the city on the following afternoon, in sullen silence, more like a fugitive than a conqueror, without even the discharge of a cannon or the sound of a drum.

It is impossible to describe or even to imagine the disappointment, mortification, and wrath of Buonaparte, when he beheld Moscow in flames: he had promised to his soldiers rest from their fatigues, refreshment, provisions in abundance, and comfortable winter quarters. These were now all vanished: and, amid the ruins of Moscow, his army would in vain seek for comfortable protection against the inclemencies of the approaching winter, or for a supply of provisions. For the mere purposes of shelter, enough of the city had escaped destruction: but in the event of their continuing in it, the army must necessarily be collected so closely together, as not to be capable of defence or resistance; and, surrounded as they were by a hostile and devastated country, the difficulty of subsistence was insurmountable. On reaching the Kremlin, Buonaparte expressed to his confidential officers his indignation at the reception he had experienced: at this critical moment a fire broke out close to the palace he occupied; a search for the perpetrators was immediately made, and a hundred persons were apprehended. They were interrogated respecting the deed, and who had instigated them to it: they were promised life and pardon if they would confess, and swear allegiance to the great Napoleon. The whole body observed a stern silence: finding that neither menaces nor promises could shake their fidelity to their sovereign, the tyrant's fury became ungovernable, and they were immediately ordered to be shot, a sentence which was instantly executed. "In the moment of death, each stepped before the other, first to receive the shaft that was to separate him from his companion. With calmness in their countenances, and fortitude in their demeanour, they simply made the sign of the cross upon their breast, and fell beneath the stroke of their assassins. The author of their fate durst not look upon them, but he listened with exultation to the firing of the hundred balls which successively deprived this dauntless band of patriots of their existence."

The fall of Moscow was announced to his subjects by the Emperor Alexander, in an admirable address. "But," he observed, "the glory of the empire is not thereby tarnished: on the contrary, every individual is inspired with fresh courage, firmness, and hope, that all the evils meditated against us by

our enemies will eventually fall upon their own heads. However painful it may be to Russians to hear, that the original capital of the empire is in the hands of the enemies of their country, yet it is consolatory to reflect that he is possessed merely of bare walls, containing within their circuit neither inhabitants nor provisions. The haughty conqueror imagined, that, on his entrance into Moscow, he would become arbiter of the whole Russian empire, when he might prescribe to it such a peace as he might think proper: but he is deceived in his expectations; he will have acquired neither the power of dictating, nor the means of subsistence. The assembled and daily increasing forces of the districts of Moscow will not neglect to block up every avenue, and to destroy such parties as may be detached for the purpose of collecting provisions; until the enemy shall perceive that his hopes of astonishing the world by the capture of Moscow were vain, and he be compelled to open a passage for himself by force."

"The half of his multifarious army," the Emperor continues, "has been destroyed, partly by our brave troops, partly by desertion, and partly by hunger and sickness; with the remainder he is come to Moscow. His audacious irruption, not only into the very heart of Russia, but also into its ancient capital, will doubtless gratify his ambition, and give him cause of boasting; but the character of that measure must be determined by its result.

"He has not entered a country where every step he takes inspires every one with terror, and bends both the inhabitants and the troops beneath his feet. Russia is unaccustomed to subjection, and will not suffer her laws, religion, freedom, and property to be trampled upon: she will defend them to the last drop of her blood. Hitherto, the general zeal against the enemy clearly evinces, how powerfully an empire is guarded by the undaunted bravery of its sons: thus no one despairs; nor is this a time to despair, when every class of the empire is inspired with courage and firmness—when the enemy, with the remainder of his daily decreasing forces, at a distance from home, in the midst of a numerous people, is surrounded by our armies, one of which stands before him, and the other three are endeavouring to cut off his retreat, and to prevent him from receiving any fresh reinforcements;—when Spain has not only thrown off his yoke, but also threatens to invade his territories;—when the greatest part of Europe (exhausted and enslaved by him) serving him involuntarily, is anxiously and impatiently awaiting the moment when she shall tear herself from his heavy and insupportable chains;—when his own country sees no end to the torrents of its blood shed for his ambition."

The principles developed in this temperate and consolatory address announce the system of defence upon which the Russians proposed to act, and which they shortly after accomplished with such signal success. We now return to the events of this most important campaign.

Prince Kutusoff-Smolenski had evacuated Moscow about nine o'clock in the morning of the 14th September; and so effectually did he cover his retreat with his light troops, that so late as the 17th the French supposed that he had retreated by the road to Kazan. In the mean time Kutusoff availed himself of the dreadful confusion at Moscow, to execute a flank movement unparalleled in military history: though with a retreating and inferior army, he nevertheless succeeded in accomplishing that movement, and boldly took up a strong position within twenty miles of his victorious enemy, at Taroutina, between Kalouga and Moscow. Thus he was enabled to protect the southern provinces of Toula and Kalouga, whence the supplies of Moscow were derived: and, while reinforcements were coming in to the Russians from every quarter, they harassed and weakened the enemy by incessant skirmishes. The situation of the French became daily more critical. Moscow was not only in a great measure destitute of provisions, when Buonaparte entered it, but its local situation * also rendered it extremely unhealthy, especially to an army not accustomed to the climate, and already worn down by fatigue. Added to this, while Kutusoff was closely watching him on one side, General Winzingerode was posted on the other side of the city with a large body of troops, in order to cut off the French from the Petersburgh road: and General Wittgenstein defended the line of the Dwina, where he carried on an unremitted and generally successful contest with Oudinot. As soon, however, as Wittgenstein learnt that the French were in Moscow (having been reinforced by 18,000 men from

* The city of Moscow is surrounded and intersected by three rivers; from these noxious fogs and exhalations arise just before the fall of snow commences, which are extremely injurious to the inhabitants, who are seasoned to the climate and accustomed to its rigours.

Finland), he began a movement upon that city, in the very line Buonaparte must take in his retreat n vain did St. Cyr attempt to keep open the line, by defending the important post of Polotsk again he Russians; he was completely routed and driven beyond the Dwina. After this success, Gener Wittgenstein continued his march on Vitepsk, and thus cut off the communication between the mai French army and the West of Europe.

Another circumstance occurred at this time, which increased the embarrassments of Napoleor by his intrigues he had hitherto prevented peace from being concluded between Russia and Turke but now, as it was of the utmost consequence for the former to bring up all her strength, she offere he Turks such terms that peace was concluded. Thus liberated from the Turkish frontiers, the Russian army marched through the south of Poland, and united in its progress with the corps that had been stationed in Volhynia, altogether forming nearly 80,000 men. This powerful force compelled he Austrian army under Prince Schwartzenburg, which was 30,000 strong, and had been stationed o maintain the communication between the main French army and this part of Poland, to cross the Niemen, and separate themselves entirely from the main body; after which the Volhynian army formed a junction with the force under Wittgenstein, on the road leading to Moscow.

We now return to Buonaparte, whom we left in the Kremlin. He evidently expected that, after he had obtained possession of the Russian capital, the government would be awed into proposals of peace; and he became the dupe of this expectation. He lost that time in Moscow which he ought to have employed in securing his retreat before the severities of the winter commenced. Perceiving that, hough he was in the heart of the Russian empire and amid the ruins of its ancient capital, no flags of truce arrived, no terms of peace were proposed, Buonaparte himself made two ineffectual attempts to open a negociation with Kutusoff. General Lauriston, who was sent to the Russian head-quarters, was informed by the venerable chief, that 'both his Imperial Majesty Alexander, and the nation at large, were determined never to listen to one pacific word while a foreign soldier remained within the frontiers of their country.' Believing that his presence at Moscow was the principal obstacle that stood in the way of his proposals, Napoleon then made an attempt to obtain an armistice, upon condition that the French army should evacuate Moscow, and retire upon Viazma, where negociations might be resumed and continued. But this offer proved equally abortive with the preceding: and the answer returned to Lauriston expressed astonishment, that any mention should be made of peace or armistice; as, although Buonaparte had proclaimed the campaign terminated at Moscow, the war on he part of the Russians was only commencing.

The situation of the French army at this time was truly singular. Encamped around Moscow on the roads of Twer, Vladimir, Käzan, and Kalouga, it stood, as it were, in the centre of an extensive tract of desolated and uninhabited country, which was rendered still more frightful by the impending horrors of a Russian winter. Thousands of soldiers daily left the camp, to seek for plunder in the city, and thousands were seen straggling in its vicinity in quest of food and forage: but bands of armed peasants lay in ambush, who put to death hundreds of these stragglers, while such of them as escaped fell into the hands of the merciless Cossacks. Napoleon's situation became more precarious: want daily increased, and the murmurs of his famishing troops became daily louder: perceiving that there was no chance of peace, and that the Russians were fully prepared to make the utmost advantage of he reduced strength and wretched state of the French army, he at length determined to leave Moscow, after he had remained there five weeks.

But it was more easy to plan than to execute a retreat, which, under the most favourable circumstances, was attended by extreme hazard. The route, by which Buonaparte had approached Moscow, was to be avoided: already had two vast armies traversed it, and previously to the advance of the French in September the Russians had so desolated it as to render it almost impassable; and this route was now rendered still more impracticable by the further labours of the Russian peasantry, so that necessity alone could induce him to retreat by it. The only way which remained, was to pursue a more easterly course. This route indeed would necessarily be circuitous; but as it would conduct him along roads but little injured through a rich and fertile country, and would thus bring him much sooner into a friendly country than if he marched by Smolensko, Napoleon determined to adopt it, and if possible to penetrate by the route of Tula and Kalouga. Previously, however, to his attempt-

ing this route, it was necessary that he should beat and drive back the Russian grand army, which occupied and defended the old Kalouga road: he therefore reinforced the corps under Murat to 45,000 men, and intended that Victor should be brought up from Smolensko to join him. Aware of these intentions, Kutusoff (whose army had been reinforced by 60,000 recruits sent by Rastopchin from Moscow) determined to anticipate these movements: accordingly he ordered General Benningsen to attack Murat at the pass of Vin Kovo.

On the 18th of October the battle took place near Tarutina, when Murat was completely defeated by the Russians; the advance under Sebastiani was surprised and almost exterminated by the Cossacks, who killed two thousand and took fifteen hundred prisoners, beside thirty-eight pieces of cannon. This action decided the movements of Napoleon, who now found that he had not a moment to lose. Accordingly, on the 19th of October, he quitted Moscow, leaving Mortier with a garrison in the Kremlin, having previously abandoned that part of the city which had escaped the flames to the indiscriminate havoc and pillage of his troops; who, on their part, were not wanting in executing the work of devastation with all those circumstances of brutal villainy which they had perpetrated in Smolensko. Nothing was spared: neither church, nor palace, nor private dwelling, was to be left unsacked, undestroyed. The Foundling Hospital alone, which contained many thousand wounded French soldiers, was to be exempt from annihilation. So precipitate, however, was the retreat of the French army, after completing the work of desolation, on the 22d of October, that all the sick and wounded in the hospitals fell into the hands of the Russians, who entered Moscow on the same day under General Winzingerode, drove out the French garrison, and re-occupied the city. Anxious to prevent the effusion of blood, the latter advanced with a flag of truce, but was treacherously surrounded and taken prisoner.*

The defeat of Murat at Vinkovo, and the formidable position of Kutusoff on the old road to Kalouga, having frustrated Napoleon's plan of retreat by Kalouga, through the fruitful country to the south of Moscow, he made a flank movement on the 23d to Borowsk, a town situated on the road between Mojaisk and Kalouga. On the night of the 24th Kutusoff despatched the sixth Russian corps, under General Dorocoff, with orders to occupy Malo-Yaraslovetz, a post-town between Borowsk and Kalouga: it was found to be previously occupied by the fourth corps of the French army, under Beauharnois. A desperate battle ensued; and, both corps being reinforced, Malo-Yaraslovetz was taken and retaken eleven times, and finally burnt to ashes. This memorable day, so glorious to the Russian arms, terminated all Buonaparte's stratagems and frustrated all his plans. 'Instead of his imposing upon the Russians, they had imposed upon him:—instead of removing them from him by his manœuvres, those very manœuvres had brought him most inconveniently within their reach:—instead of easily retiring into winter quarters, he was compelled to seek them by a precipitate retreat and by forced marches:—and, lastly, instead of choosing the most convenient direction for his march, he had no alternative left but that of following the high road, or, in other words, of crossing the desert which his own army had prepared for him.' During the battle of Malo-Yaraslovetz, the Russian army moved from Taroutino, and took up a position in the rear of that town: on the 25th, Buonaparte marched back to Borowsk; and on the same day the Hetman Platoff, with a considerable body of Cossacks, drove the French detachment from Medyne, a town at a short distance to the westward, slew a great number, and took eleven pieces of cannon.

After these defeats, Napoleon pushed forward before his army to Smolensko: the more effectually to conceal his retreat, he directed several bodies of his troops to take different routes, as if he intended to march round the left wing of the Russians; the imperial guard alone accompanied him in his rapid

* General Winzingerode (who is a Hessian by birth) was conducted to Verreia, and taken before Buonaparte, who charged him with being a traitor, and threatened to send him back to his country to meet the fate his infamy merited. The general denied the charge of treason, and replied with the utmost firmness, that he feared not death from whatever quarter it might come. Napoleon's violent temper would have executed summary vengeance upon the general on this occasion: repeatedly did he order him to be shot; and the remonstrances of the French officers, who foresaw how severely so base an act would be visited upon themselves, alone prevented him from being put to death. Baron W. and his aid-de-camp, Capt. Narishkin (who had been captured with him) were ordered to Hesse under an escort of gens d'armes; but their carriage breaking down at Minsk, near the skirts of a wood, they made a signal to some Cossacks whom they observed among the trees. The escort was charged and fled; and the Russian general was thus providentially delivered.

and disgraceful flight. On the 26th, the French head-qua th at Verreia: on the same day a corps of 18,000 men, under the Russian General Millarodovitch, was detached, to operate on the Viasma road, the rest of the army, under Kutusoff, following in a line parallel to it. On the 30th the French head-quarters were at Viasma.

During the retreat of the French army, Platoff and his Cossacks (twenty additional regiments of whom had joined Kutusoff by the 24th of October) hovered around them, and harassed them, particularly the rear-guard, whose progress was greatly retarded. The assaults of the Cossacks were unremitted, and extremely sudden and impetuous. Scarcely had the French troops, worn out by a day's march along broken and deep roads, during which they were constantly on the alert or actually fighting, lain down on the wet and cold ground to obtain a little repose, when the Cossacks rushed into their camp; and, before the men could prepare for resistance or defence, many were killed, all were thrown into confusion and dismay, and their artillery and stores were carried off.

On the 1st of November the advanced guard of the Russians, under Platoff, came up with the enemy at Kolotsk, near the famous field of Borodino: they rushed on them, threw them into confusion, and captured twenty-four pieces of cannon. On the 2d the French were attacked by the division under Count Orloff-Denisoff. On the 3d there was a desperate battle between the division of Millarodovitch (which had reached the main road near Viasma on the 1st) and the rear-guard of the French army, under Ney, Davoust, and Beauharnois: the latter were completely routed and driven with great slaughter through Viasma; the Russian infantry charging into the town with drums beating and colours flying, and (as it is expressed in the Russian account) 'making a passage for the rest of the troops over the dead bodies of the enemy.' The town was burnt, two thousand prisoners were taken, and twenty-five pieces of cannon: the whole road was covered with ammunition-waggons and dead horses. On the 5th Millarodovitch had driven the enemy forty versts beyond Viasma: on his right was Platoff, and the Russian main army, under Kutusoff, covered the left, who directed his march upon Elma. On the 7th Platoff and the light cavalry were despatched in pursuit of Beauharnois, who was pushing for Vitepsk by the way of Douchovochina with the fourth corps, consisting of four divisions. He fell in with them near the village of Zezelia, on the road leading from Dorogobouche to Douchovochina, and directed both flanks of the enemy to be turned at the same time, while he, with a chosen squadron, bore down upon the centre. Discomfited at every point, the division of Beauharnois fled in two parties, one towards Smolensko, the other to Douchovochina: Platoff despatched a strong corps in pursuit of the former, who were chased to the very gates of Smolensko; while he followed the latter with a body of chosen troops. On the following day, the Hetman and his Cossacks came up with the Viceroy of Italy, at the passage of the Vope: the battle was renewed with desperate carnage; the French were again defeated. Upwards of 1500 of the enemy were killed during the conflict of the 7th, and 3500 taken prisoners, among whom was one general officer, many chiefs of regiments, and more than 100 inferior officers. Sixty-three pieces of cannon, numerous standards, baggage, &c. were among the fruits of this day's victory. On the 8th, according to Platoff's statement, 'the Cossacks killed a great many, but made few prisoners.' These amounted only to two hundred, but with them were taken the Viceroy's remaining guns, thirty-three in number. At th period the sufferings of the French army were very great, and are most accurately described in a intercepted letter from the Viceroy of Italy, dated the 8th. "Whole trains of horses have perishe in the harness at once: yesterday 400 died, and to-day perhaps double that number. These three da of suffering have so dispirited the soldiers, that I believe them at this moment scarcely capable making any effort. Numbers of men are dead with hunger or cold, and others in despair have su rendered themselves to the enemy."

These sufferings of the French, however, were trifling compared to the horrors which awaited ther About this time the winter set in with more than its accustomed rigour: and while the Russians we supplied with every necessary, so that they hardly felt its severity, the French army, born for the mo part under more genial climes and unprepared for the intensity of a northern winter, were expose to the most fatal consequences. These wretched fugitives were obliged to bivouac on ice and sno without any other food than frozen horse-flesh, without any kind of strengthening beverage, and dest tute of proper clothing. 'In these terrible nights of more than mortal cold, they attempted to lig

fires; and crowded around the half-kindled sparks, to partake of the vital heat which each yet contained. But it was so small, that in a few hours many hundreds died; and, when morning dawned, their comrades beheld them in ghastly circles of death around the glimmering ashes. An equal number died of total exhaustion by day; and a line of dead bodies marked the road which the army was pursuing.'

Day after day did

ence. Military order and discipline had altogether ceased: the soldier no longer cared for the officer, nor the officer for the soldier. Each was so completely engaged with his own wants and sufferings, that he disregarded those of others, and would neither command nor obey. The efforts of the generals to maintain subordination were fruitless. "Give us bread," the famished troops would cry, "and then we will obey you." Whenever the French entered any village, where there was the least probability of obtaining repose or food, they exerted their little strength, and crawled on their hands and feet to seek it. Frequently, just as they had extended their hands to seize a little food, or reached the threshold of a wretched hut where they vainly hoped for shelter, perhaps for a few minutes sleep, the remnant of their strength failed them, and they expired.

To augment the horrors of this frightful retreat, all possibility of carrying forward their artillery was at an end: the horses, already exhausted by want of forage and the difficulty of the roads, died by hundreds daily. So great was the want of precaution at the commencement of the retreat, that they had not even been rough-shod at Moscow, to secure them in case of frost: thus rendered unequal to the exertion of drawing on slippery roads, twelve or fourteen, and often twenty, were harnessed to a single cannon, and yet with this addition the smallest rise of ground became an insurmountable obstacle. With the exception of a few regiments of the guards, the cavalry were hourly dismounted, while their horses were employed in these vain attempts to preserve their artillery and baggage. Such as happened to survive the toils of one day, on the following day were, together with the artillery and baggage, carried off by the Cossacks, who incessantly hovered around the French, whose accumulated distresses are thus briefly characterized in one Russian account. "They fly, pursued by fear and terror: having no food, they are forced to eat dead horses, forced to do what their polished contemporaries will scarcely believe,—to feed upon the bodies of their brethren. The roads, on which they fondly dreamt to return in triumph, are covered with their dead: their sick and wounded are thrown aside in their march, and left to perish with famine and cold."

Shocking as this representation is to the feelings of humanity, it has been attested by Russian officers who served in the campaign, with these additional circumstances; that the prisoners, in many instances, died before they could be counted; that the road between Moscow and Smolensko was rendered almost impassable for a carriage by the number of dead bodies; and that, in several places, the French soldiers were discovered roasting the flesh of their comrades on the points of their bayonets.

Amid this general distress, Napoleon pursued his retreat, attentive only to his own ease. For some time he travelled in a close carriage wrapped up in furs, till the dreadful voice of his soldiers commanded him to walk as they did, and to share in their fatigues. Still, however, he defended himself from the inclemency of the weather, with a cloak. "Off with your cloak," was another stern command which he durst not disobey. And to crown his mortifications, he was over-reached by Polish Jews, who had contracted to supply his army, on its march, with provisions; but who, having (it is said) received his money, did not fulfil their engagement.

Buonaparte reached Smolensko in the night of the ninth of November, and on the tenth occurred the first instance, during the campaign, of the surrender of a French corps without firing a gun. Ignorant of the movements of the Russian army, General Augereau had left Smolensko, with the intention of penetrating to Kalouga: but the force under his command, while in separate bodies, was so vigorously attacked by three partisan corps detached by Count Orloff-Derusoff, that the general, 60 officers, and 2000 men laid down their arms; the rest were sabred.

November 11, the Russian head quarters were at Lobkovo. Major-general Kutusoff, who had succeeded to the command of Wittgenstein's division, turned and dispersed the remnant of Beauharnois' corps, just as they were reaching Douchovochina. On the 12th, Count Osterman-Tolstoy attacked a corps of foragers, belonging to the train of artillery: 1500 were slain, and 1300 were taken

prisoners, together with 1000 horses, and 400 gun carriages. On this and the following days, various minor actions took place, in which the French were invariably defeated. On the 14th, the Russians dug up, at the Convent of Boldinski, near Dorogobutsch, 27 pieces of artillery, 6000 muskets, 500 sabres, and 15000 bombs and howitzers, which had been concealed by the enemy, who on the same day were dislodged from Krasnoi, (a town to the south-westward of Smolensko,) by Count Orgeroff. The French, however, being reinforced from Smolensko, Krasnoi was abandoned by the Russians, who took up a position at the distance of three versts.

November 16. Prince Kutusoff, being now convinced that Buonaparte designed to make a movement by Krasnoi, pushed forward a strong body in order to intercept them. Aware of their danger, the French drew together strong bodies of troops under the command of Davoust: the Russians were reinforced; their artillery made dreadful ravages among the hostile ranks. The French fought desperately until night, when they were completely routed, and either slain or dispersed among the woods on the banks of the Dnieper: their loss in killed was immense; two generals, 58 superior officers, and 9170 soldiers, with 70 pieces of artillery, three standards, and the marshal's staff of Davoust, fell into the hands of the victors. This defeat annihilated the first corps of the French army: though commanded by Davoust, Buonaparte was present in the field of battle, but anticipating its result, he fled towards Liady, leaving his troops to their fate.

This engagement, however, was only a prelude to one more fatal on the next day. Ney, anxious to retrieve the fallen fortunes of his master, but totally ignorant of the events of the preceding day, was advancing towards Krasnoi, with the rear-guard of the French army, destitute of cavalry. Prince Kutusoff, determined to cut off this division from the rest of the hostile forces, reinforced Millarado-vitch. About three o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th November, the approach of the French was discovered, and they were summoned to surrender;—a summons which Ney, supposing he had only detached parties to encounter, treated with contempt, and accordingly, without further delay, he prepared for an immediate attack. Under cover of a thick fog, he advanced to the very foot of the Russian batteries; but such was the effect of the tremendous discharge of forty pieces of cannon and the whole musketry of the line, at the distance of 240 paces, that a flag of truce was sent, and at midnight 12,000 men laid down their arms. Twenty-seven pieces of cannon were taken, together with immense booty; a very great part of what had remained unconsumed in the conflagration of Moscow, and which had afterwards been plundered by the French, now returned to the hands of the Russians. Marshal Ney was wounded; and, favoured by the darkness of the night, he fled across the Dnieper, accompanied by a few hundred fugitives, who were most actively pursued by the Cossacks.

On the same day (Nov. 17th) Smolensko was evacuated by the French: Buonaparte had quitted it on the 13th, and the three intervening days were one continued scene of confusion, plunder, and conflagration. The magazines he had left there were of no great resource; for the share, which was distributed to each man as a supply for several days, was at once devoured by the famished wretches, although the rations were not given in bread but in meal. Many thousands indeed went away altogether unsupplied; each in the general struggle being obliged to obtain and keep by force the portion which was allotted to him! A day also had been appointed for distributing ammunition; but few soldiers appeared at the appointed time to receive it.

During these important transactions, General Wittgenstein was actively and successfully engaged on the Dwina. After defeating St. Cyr and the capture of Polotsk, he proceeded towards Vitepsk, in prosecution of his design of cutting off Buonaparte's communication with the West of Europe. Vitepsk was taken by storm, by a detachment of Wittgenstein's army: and the French ruler, finding his progress impeded by these forward movements of his gallant adversary, ordered Victor and Oudinot to drive him across the Dwina. Wittgenstein was attacked on the 14th of November; but so masterly were his manœuvres on this day, that the French retired to Senno, with the loss of four cannon, two standards, 67 officers, and 3000 soldiers. A fine trait of military spirit is noticed in the Russian account of this affair: a battalion of newly-raised militia having received orders to fall back, refused, saying, "The emperor had not sent them to retire, but to advance and beat the enemy, which they were willing to do."

After the annihilation of Davoust's corps, the author of all these miseries was not heard of for

some time: at length it was ascertained that Napoleon, conscious of his precarious situation, was hastening by forced marches, with the remnant of his army, towards the Beresina, hoping to effect his retreat by the way of Minsk, which would lead him most directly to the Vistula. But, in the mean time, Admiral Tschitchagoff occupied that town on the 17th, and detached his advanced-guard, under Count Lambert, to Borisof, who on the 21st attacked the têtes de pont, guarded by General Dombrowski, and carried it by storm, taking 3000 prisoners. Thus disappointed of crossing the Beresina at Borisof, Buonaparte, with the remnant of the army of Moscow, which had been joined by the skeletons of Victor's and Oudinot's corps, and by the different detachments that had been left on the Dnieper, (in all about 70,000 men) proceeded towards Minsk, along the right bank of the Beresina. On his rear and left flank was the grand Russian army under Prince Kutusoff; on his right flank was the active Wittgenstein, who had been joined by the northern corps; and in front, at Borisof, was the victorious division under Admiral Tschitchagoff. On the 24th Oudinot made an unsuccessful attempt to recover the bridge at Borisof.

Nov. 25. Buonaparte, after losing two days in endeavouring to effect a passage at Borisof, threw a bridge over the Beresina at Stubentzi, fifteen versts above that town, and another at Veselovo. On the 26th, under the protection of thirty pieces of cannon, he passed the river with his suite, and the army began to follow. The Russian division, which was posted on the opposite bank, opposed his march with great bravery, and though it was obliged to yield the ground to him, the resistance interposed retarded the enemy's progress until the 28th, when Wittgenstein with his victorious corps attacked the rear of the French army. At the news of his approach, announced by the thunder of his cannon which rolled over their heads, a terrible dismay seized the French. Soldiers and officers rushed promiscuously to the bridge: cavalry, infantry, baggage, and artillery, struggled for priority of passage. The weaker were forced into the river by the stronger, whose progress they impeded, or were trampled under foot: many attempted to cross on horseback; others by swimming, but benumbed by the attempt they perished in the water; while others again, trusting to the masses of ice that floated on the stream, were drowned; and hundreds were crushed beneath the wheels of the artillery train

On the 28th, Wittgenstein began to cannonade the bridge and both sides of the river: the bridge was fired; crowds upon crowds still pressed towards it, 'choking up the passage amid bursting flames, scorched and frozen at the same instant, till at length the whole sunk with a death-like noise into the bosom of the Beresina.' The crossing now necessarily ceased: the number of dead was prodigious; and a whole division of Victor's, under General Partonneaux, 7800 strong, (among whom were two regiments of German cavalry completely mounted) laid down their arms.

Although Buonaparte had fought most desperately to save his baggage and plunder, a prodigious quantity fell into the hands of the Russians. So great was the number of carriages of different descriptions (among which were those of the nobility resident at Moscow), laden with plate and other precious articles sacrilegiously plundered from the churches, that the progress of the Russian army was impeded by them for more than a verst; nor could they pursue the enemy until three companies of soldiers had opened a passage through them for the army.

During the conflagration of the bridges the author of this horrible carnage fled with all speed beyond the reach of the Russian guns, while Oudinot and the generals who were his companions, and the guards who yet afforded him protection, followed his steps into a deep wood on the left bank of the Beresina. About 20,000, who had succeeded in crossing the river before the bridges were fired, concealed themselves in similar places of refuge, among the thickets and beneath the trees that covered the margin of the stream. Night alone preserved them from total annihilation.

After the sanguinary passage of the Beresina, Buonaparte, finding it impossible to reach Minsk, was compelled to retire upon Wilna: and, in order to cover his retreat, the wretched fugitives who had escaped were collected together. This movement had been foreseen by the enterprising Wittgenstein; who, having detached Count Kutusoff round by a more distant route, himself proceeded on the enemy's right flank, to intercept their retreat. Both plans were crowned with complete success: the whole body of Bavarians, under General Wrede, (who formed the remains of the sixth corps, and were on their march to join the grand army,) were taken in detail by Count Kutusoff; and Buonaparte, finding that he was cut off from Vileika, abandoned his project of advancing to Wilna in that direction,

and struck into another road by Molodetschno. Here, however, he was exposed to the attacks of Tschitschagoff, whose forces, impatient to give the final blow to their merciless adversaries, were hovering on his left flank. On the 28th they bore down upon the French; 'the fire of their musketry kept time with the showers of balls which the artillery hurled on the fallen ranks of the enemy.' Vain were the efforts of the French generals to reanimate their exhausted and dispirited troops; their retreat became a perfect rout.

To complete the measure of their sufferings, another severe frost destroyed thousands who had hitherto escaped death: unable to defend themselves by day, they marched only during the night by the light of lanthorns; and their places of halting presented a horrid spectacle to their pursuers, from the number of dead and dying who were abandoned to their fate. At Molodetschno, which place was evacuated at midnight, Napoleon, surrounded by an escort of officers, abandoned the wretched remains of his army, and fled to Smorgoni. Here he was met by a detachment, sent by Maret his secretary, which escorted him to Wilna: at this place, however, he remained only a few hours, and fled in disguise for France, on the 5th of December, with one companion, having previously appointed Murat his lieutenant-general.

Buonaparte passed rapidly from Wilna through Warsaw to Dresden, whence he pursued his journey, still in disguise, through Leipsic and Mentz to Paris, whither he arrived at midnight on the 18th of December. On the 11th Wilna was carried by the Russians, who advanced with such rapidity, that, in the hurry of passing through, the French neither plundered it nor set it on fire: this was the only town which escaped pillage and devastation, of all those which lay in their march since they had evacuated Moscow. From Wilna they proceeded to Kowno, pursued by the victorious Russians, who entered that place on the 14th.

By the capture of Wilna the ruin of the French army was decided: they fled in every direction into forests, along the roads and over distant wastes, to escape the sabres and pikes of their enemies. Meanwhile the Russian forces, having no hostile corps to encounter, divided themselves into several columns, which acted simultaneously in different directions. Victory every where marked their steps; large quantities of ammunition, stores, and arms fell into their hands.

In Courland, indeed, Marshal Macdonald maintained himself with the Prussian contingent and a body of French troops. By some unaccountable neglect or mischance, he does not appear to have been apprised of the disastrous condition of the grand army, until the 16th, when he took immediate steps for abandoning Königsberg and the line of the Niemen. On the 28th of December, Count Wittgenstein, having marched by cross roads into East Prussia, advanced upon Tilsit, where Macdonald was: the Russian light cavalry immediately prepared to surround him, while General Diebitch cut off his communication with the Prussian corps under the command of General d'Yorck.

December 29th, the last-mentioned officer entered into a negociation with Diebitch, and on the 30th a convention was mutually signed, by which it was agreed that the Prussian troops (18,000 strong, including the corps of Massenbach, with sixty pieces of cannon) should retire into Prussia. On the following day Macdonald received, at Tilsit, tidings of General d'Yorck's defection, and at the same time of the secret departure of the Massenbach division which was with him. His corps being thus reduced to less than 6000 men and twenty cannon, Macdonald, in order to avoid the impending danger, had recourse to stratagem. While he pretended a desire to negociate, he pushed rapidly forward upon Lobiau, but was very closely pursued. During the night of the 1st or 2d of January, 1813, he lost upwards of 800 men, and his whole corps must have been cut off, had not the attention of the Russians been temporarily arrested by the approach of the garrison from Dantzic. Meanwhile the Prussians received the Russians as their deliverers, with inconceivable enthusiasm. Wittgenstein, being informed that the garrison of Dantzic were marching upon Taplaken and Wehlau to cover Macdonald, proceeded thither himself on the 3d, and the division of Steinheil took possession of those two places on the same day, while Wittgenstein detached a corps of light cavalry into the flat country behind Königsberg, in order to prevent the enemy from obtaining provisions thence.

January 4th, the advanced-guard of Wittgenstein, under General Schepleff, finding Macdonald's rear-guard advantageously posted at Lobiau, attacked them at noon, carried the post, and pursued the enemy towards Königsberg, who left three cannon and 300 prisoners in the hands of the Russians.

On the same day Memel capitulated, with two Prussian battalions, and the Austrians retired towards Warsaw, which place they shortly after evacuated, and withdrew into Austrian Gallicia, unmolested by the Russians. During the 5th, Colonel Rudiger was occupied in making the requisite arrangements for surrounding Königsberg with four regiments of Cossacks; who, at two o'clock in the morning of the 6th, forced the city, completely routed the enemy's infantry, and made 1300 prisoners. Macdonald had attempted its defence with the remains of his corps, consisting of 2500 men, to whom were added about 1500 of the guards, and nearly 2000 men, refugees from the different corps. But this force being inadequate, he abandoned Königsberg to its victorious assailants. The rest of the French armies, consisting of small fragments of divisions, once formidable, now in a state of destitution and disorganization, thought only of reaching (if possible) Dantzic, Marienbourg, Marienwerder, Thorn, and other fortified places, which were still garrisoned by French troops.

But few, comparatively, were fortunate enough to reach these places of shelter: on the 12th of January, 1813, Marienwerder was surprised and carried by storm, by General Tschernicheff, when Beauharnois escaped only by the swiftness of his horse: on the following day the victorious Platoff took Marienburg, and with his Cossacks cleared the whole of the right bank of the Nogat from the French. With downcast looks, and every mark of dejection, the other wretched fugitives, who had taken different routes, tattered, famished, and unarmed, pursued their flight, harassed on every side by the victorious Russians. At the mere cry of Cossacks, hundreds surrendered: and, on the Dantzic road alone, upwards of 8000 prisoners were taken, the phantoms of men, having most of them lost their ears, noses, fingers, hands, or other members by the severity of the weather.

It only remains to add that, from the evacuation of Moscow to the abandonment of Königsberg, the enemy left in the hands of their conquerors 46 generals, upwards of 1500 officers, and 170,000 soldiers, prisoners, beside 1350 cannon, and an immense quantity of fire-arms, ammunition, &c.—What then must be the numbers of the slain, of those who perished by famine, by the rigour of the climate, and the severity of the weather!*

Here, then, we terminate our brief narrative of the above momentous transactions: and while we contemplate with admiration the patriotism, talents, and grandeur of character, so eminently displayed by the Russians, it is impossible not to observe the infatuation which appears to have blinded the mind of Napoleon, and to have frustrated all his plans. Intoxicated by past successes,—successes obtained by the basest means,—he seems to have expected that he had only to strike, as on former occasions, deeply into the heart of the country he designed to invade, and that victory would consequently hover around his eagles. The blasting of his ambitious hopes has been recorded in the preceding pages: the annals of modern warfare, indeed, present no parallel to the result of the "Russian Campaign,"—no instance of a reverse so sudden and overwhelming, of ruin so entire and extensive. For events at all analogous, we must go back to the days of Xerxes or to the page of sacred history; where we are permitted to behold the proud humbled, the mighty overthrown, and the sword of the destroying angel fulfilling the high behests of Almighty Power and Justi

Previously to entering on the campaign of 1813, which has emphatically been termed "The Campaign of the Liberties of Europe," it will be necessary to advert to the discomfited ruler of the French, whose ignominious entrance into Paris, at midnight on the 19th Dec. 1812, has already been noticed. On the 20th, he received a fulsome address from the senate, to whom he replied in terms unusually moderate. In his intercourse with that and other public bodies he betrayed a considerable apprehension of internal commotion: and the result was a decree, founded ostensibly on the defection of the Prussian corps under General d'Yorck, and in which a new levy of 350,000 men was placed

* An official account, published at St. Petersburg, on the 23d Dec. 1812, gives the following return of killed, from the 18th June to the 30th November; viz. Non-commissioned officers and privates, 150,783; officers, 1806; generals, 40. It is known that not more than 20,000 men found their way back to the depôts appointed for their reception in Germany; and of these a large portion would be utterly unfit for future service. Perhaps the loss of the French, in killed, may not improperly be computed at 170,000 victims to the boundless ambition of their ruler.

at the disposal of the minister of war, exclusively of 150,000 men of the conscription of 1814, which had already been ordered to be raised, and making in the whole a levy of 500,000 men. The call for such a force could only be accounted for, on the ground of the utter destruction of the immense mass of military force, which he had led across the Vistula in the preceding summer. A decree was also shortly after passed, constituting Maria Louisa regent of France, in the event of Napoleon's decease, and the accession of his infant son to the throne; and, in addition to the mighty levy just decreed, a guard was formed for Buonaparte himself, from the children of families of property, in all the departments. The object of this measure doubtless was, to secure the fidelity of their parents, while it guarded the tyrant's throne.

Though disappointed in his design of subjugating Russia, and of adding her sovereign to the number of his vassal kings, the conduct of Buonaparte evidently indicated his intention to renew the conflict in the spring of 1813. Meanwhile the Emperor of Russia was preparing to meet the impending storm: a new levy of 300,000 men was ordered to be raised in four weeks. "The arms of the giant," he observed, in the proclamation which directed the levy, "are broken; but his destructive strength must be prevented from reviving, and his power over the nations, who serve him out of terror, must be taken away." At the same time the Emperor most solemnly disclaimed every idea of aggrandizing the power of Russia at the expense of the liberties of Europe.

The conduct of Alexander and of his generals corresponded with these professions. On the 7th of January, he quitted Wilna, where he had been actively engaged, in mitigating the sufferings of the wretched prisoners, and in re-establishing the political and military resources of Poland. So great, however, was the mortality in the hospitals occupied by the French prisoners, that in the course of a few days the Russians had accumulated the corpses of 16,000 victims of the retreat; and the garrison of Wilna was employed in collecting an immense quantity of wood to burn them, lest a second and more terrible scourge should ravage the country. The Emperor joined his army in East Prussia: and, on crossing the Prussian line, he issued a proclamation, distinguished by the moderation of its tone and the elevation of its sentiments. Disclaiming all views of conquest, he offered peace and independence to every nation who should abandon the cause of Napoleon; particularly desiring to alleviate the calamities of Prussia, and to restore her to her former respectability and extent. After alluding, briefly and modestly, to the signal success with which Providence had favoured his arms, and to the manner in which Buonaparte had repassed his frontier, he states that the grand principle of the independence of Europe has always formed, and still shall form, the basis of his policy. "Ages," he adds, "may escape before another opportunity equally favourable presents itself: and it would be an abuse of the goodness of Providence not to take advantage of this crisis to re-construct the great work of the equilibrium of Europe, and thereby to insure public tranquillity and individual happiness."

Such was the effect of this proclamation, that the Prussians, to a man, rose in aid of the Russians; who were every where received with open arms as friends and deliverers. The Prussian army, under General d'Yorck, was considerably augmented: a treaty, offensive and defensive, was concluded between the sovereigns of Russia and Prussia; and throughout the whole line of the North of Germany one consentaneous desire was evinced, to shake off the French yoke. The King of Saxony alone, of all Buonaparte's allies, appeared to adhere to him, though his subjects were decidedly hostile in their dispositions. On the approach of the Russians he quitted his capital, having issued a proclamation, commanding them to be tranquil until his hope of aid, from his great and powerful ally, should be fulfilled.

During these important transactions, which occupied the first three months of 1813, Austria displayed a cautious and reserved policy: a proclamation was issued by the Emperor, limiting his efforts to the defence of his own frontier, without pointing particularly to either of the great contending powers. Such a proclamation, however, can be regarded in no other light than as a virtual abandonment of France. Denmark, indeed, had not yet declared herself: but in Sweden the most active preparations were made for a descent in the north of Germany, with an army of 30,000 men, under the command of the Crown Prince; who, in the month of February, had issued a declaration, remonstrating against the unprincipled and oppressive conduct of Buonaparte towards Sweden.

As soon as the conclusion of the treaty between Russia and Prussia was known in France,

Napoleon took advantage of the circumstance to call out a further accession of force, in addition to the 500,000 already ordered. A levy of 180,000 was directed, as a counterbalance to the power of Prussia; and the formation of a local militia of 250,000 men was also decreed, with the view of guarding the French coasts from any descent on the part of England. Beside this, the whole male population capable of service, from 20 to 60 years, was ordered to be called out: to assist in organizing this vast force, Marshal Soult was recalled from Spain, with 20,000 of his choicest troops; every effort was made to clothe and drill the conscripts, and remove them from the interior of France to the theatre of War; and on the 15th of April, at one o'clock in the morning, Buonaparte set out to assume the command of his armies, having appointed Maria Louisa regent during his absence.

Mean time the allies were not idle spectators of these mighty preparations. Strongly reinforced, particularly by fresh regiments of Cossacks, the grand army of Russia advanced through Saxony. On the 8th of April the head-quarters of the Emperor Alexander were at Dresden: a Prussian force, under Blucher, was in advance, marching on Erfurt. A considerable force, under General Wittgenstein, having crossed the Elbe, was joined by 6000 men, the advanced-guard of 30,000 Swedes, who were to co-operate with him under the Crown Prince; and a very general rising took place among the inhabitants of Germany north of the Elbe, whose example was shortly after followed by Hanover and other German states.

Foremost among those cities which threw off the yoke of Napoleon was Hamburgh; whose commercial situation had long rendered her obnoxious to Buonaparte. On the 14th of March she shook off his authority; the French troops evacuated this city, and the Douaniers, instruments of his oppression, escaped with difficulty, but not until some of them had paid the forfeit of their lives for their oppressive conduct. The old burgher government was restored; a Hanseatic Legion, consisting of the youth of Hamburgh, was formed and organized; and every preparation was made for resisting the French arms in the event of an assault.

The rage of Buonaparte against the Hamburghers, the inhabitants of Lubeck and others, who had raised the standard of revolt against his usurped authority, was beyond all bounds: he announced his intention of exacting a severe vengeance, and placed them out of the protection of the law, with this additional menace, that he would only leave them tears to deplore their hapless fate. This declaration was met by a counter-declaration on the part of the Russian generals, announcing their intention of retaliating on the French any act of severity which might be inflicted on the inhabitants of Germany who should declare themselves adverse to the French cause. But the liberty of Hamburgh was of short duration: after one unsuccessful attempt to regain possession of it, the French prepared ampler means that should insure success. Denmark had detached a powerful force, for the ostensible purpose of defending that unfortunate city: but, instead of defending it, the Danes co-operated with the French, and on the 30th of May 4000 Danes took possession of Hamburgh. General Tettenborn had evacuated it on the preceding day, having announced, in a proclamation to the inhabitants, his inability to protect them.

Several comparatively trifling affairs took place in the month of April, with advantage to the Russians. In one instance, a French force consisting of three or four thousand men, under General Morand, had advanced from Bremen to punish the revolt of Lunenburg; and after considerable resistance they obtained possession of the town. Scarcely, however, were they masters of it, and had begun their military murders, before a Russian force arrived under Baron Tettenborn; which after a severe conflict on the 2d, captured the whole of the French force, that was not killed, and thus rescued from death many of the hapless inhabitants who had been condemned to be shot. Morand, who was mortally wounded in the fight, died three days after. Nearly about the same time a very considerabe body of French, 22,000 strong, under Beauharnois, advanced from Magdeburg on the road to Berlin: it was attacked by part of Count Wittgenstein's army, with the loss of 2000 killed; 900 privates and 27 officers being taken prisoners.

These engagements, however, were but trifling preludes to the sanguinary conflicts which took place in the following month. On the 1st of May, a severe affair of posts occurred at Wissenfels; and on the next day was fought a most desperate battle, on the plain of Lutzen, where Gustavus Adolphus formerly conquered and died. Count Wittgenstein (the successor of the illustrious Kutusoff,

who had died before the battle, full of years and glory) commanded the allied Russian and Prussian army: the French were led by Buonaparte in person. The field was on both sides contested throughout the day with the most determined obstinacy, and occupied a line of two leagues, or six miles, covered with fire, smoke, and clouds of dust. An uninterrupted shower of balls, bullets, grape-shot, and grenades, was kept up by the French during ten hours: in a despatch addressed to Maria Louisa, Buonaparte states that 39,500 cannon balls were discharged by the allies. On this memorable day, Russians and Prussians rivalled each other in valour and zeal, under the eyes of their respective sovereigns, who did not for a moment quit the field of battle. The centre of the French army, commanded by Buonaparte himself, gave way, and was only saved from entire destruction by the advance of his last reserve, and the approach of night. Napoleon claimed the victory in this hard-fought battle, but the allies still remained on the field on the morning of the 3d; when, finding that Buonaparte, instead of renewing the conflict, was manœuvring in order to get into their rear and cut off their reinforcements, the allied army retired across the Elbe, unmolested and with unbroken front. The victory, therefore, may justly be awarded to them. To their eminent valour and good conduct even Napoleon's statements bear ample though unwilling testimony, while their great superiority in cavalry is admitted. Few prisoners were taken by either party; the loss of the Russians, in killed and wounded, is computed at about 8000; that of the French is estimated at 12 or 15,000, and among them was Marshal Bessieres, who fell by a cannon shot at the very commencement of the action.

From the plain of Lutzen, Buonaparte rapidly advanced to Dresden, which he reached on the 8th of May; and proceeded to examine that capital, (through which he had, four months before, passed incognito, a solitary deserter), and took the necessary measures for placing it in a state of defence.

The battle of Lutzen was shortly after followed by a series of engagements, which were contested with the utmost obstinacy by both parties. On the 19th a very severe affair of posts occurred, which was followed by a bloody contest at Bautzen on the 20th: but this was only a prelude to the battles of Wurtchen, fought on the 21st and 22d of May, between Bautzen and Görlits, in Lusatia, with extraordinary fury. The loss, in killed and wounded, to both armies was immense; that of the French must have been tremendous, though the numbers cannot be stated with accuracy, from the different and contradictory accounts which have been published. The allies deemed it expedient to continue their retreat, which they effected, as on former occasions, in the best possible order, without the loss of cannon or colours, or of any material number of prisoners.

On the 4th of June an armistice was concluded between the allies and the French, to continue for six weeks, until the 20th of July, (and afterwards prolonged to the middle of August), unless either party should choose to terminate it before that time, in which case six days' notice was to be given: certain lines of demarcation were defined; and the besieged fortresses were to be re-victualled during the armistice every five days. For this most unexpected occurrence various reasons have been conjectured: from subsequent events, it may most probably be referred to the influence of Austria, combined with the severe losses mutually sustained by the contending powers. Austria, it will be remembered, had hitherto observed the strict neutrality she had announced at the commencement of the year; and the Emperor now interposed his powerful mediation, in the hope that peace might be restored to the continent.

During the continuance of the armistice, the different powers exerted all their energies to meet the rupture of the truce. The Crown Prince (Bernadotte), who had hitherto taken no active part in this Campaign of the Liberties of Europe, assumed the command of a large Swedish and Russian force in Pomerania: here he was joined by General Moreau, whose integrity and virtues had procured him the affection of the army, but the enmity of Buonaparte, and the consequent honour of being exiled from France. Moreau, having spent some years in dignified retirement in North America, had quitted his retreat, to assist the allies by his presence and his counsels.

On the 8th of August the termination of the armistice was announced on the part of the allies, who recommenced hostilities, by the bombardment of Stettin, on the 19th. On the 11th war was declared against France by Austria, whose armies immediately joined those of Russia, Prussia, and Sweden. Denmark, Saxony, and the Confederation of the Rhine, alone adhered to Buonaparte. The

Austrian manifesto details, at great length, the history of Napoleon's ruinous aggressions on the peace and prosperity of the nations of Europe,—and of the successive but ineffectual efforts made by Austria to arrest their progress and their baleful consequences. The unavailing sacrifice of an Austrian princess, by union with Buonaparte, in the hope of bringing him to some sense of moderation and justice, is next adverted to, as well as his unprincipled spoliations in the north of Germany and elsewhere, which produced the Russian campaign, and its disastrous results, which have already been narrated. This declaration next states the fruitless mediations of Austria, in December 1812, the haughty refusal of the French ruler to accede to any terms of peace which would violate the integrity of what he had chosen to constitute the French empire, and his disinclination to make even a single nominal sacrifice to the repose of the world. His unprincipled scheme for dissolving the Prussian monarchy, and annexing its chief provinces to Austria (which the latter refused), as a punishment for its defection from France, is next developed, together with various other aggressions, as well as the insincerity of France, which had rendered abortive all attempts at negociation during the armistice. No remedy, no resource, therefore remained to Austria but to take up arms.

During the continuance of the armistice, immense preparations had been made on both sides for re-opening the campaign with effect. The main French army, commanded by Napoleon in person, occupied Dresden and its vicinity; while the grand body of the allied army, which was accompanied by the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and by the King of Prussia, was posted, under the general command of the Prince of Schwartzenburg, near the confines of Prague and Bohemia. General Moreau, who is understood to have been chiefly instrumental in framing the plan of operations, was placed at the head of the Russian staff. Berlin was the head-quarters of the Crown Prince of Sweden, at whose disposal was placed a large body of Swedes, Prussians, and Russians: while an intermediate army, under the Prussian general Blucher, covered Silesia. Both this and the army of Bernadotte were opposed by masses of French force under Davoust, Ney, Oudinot, Macdonald, and others of Buonaparte's most experienced generals.

The plan of the allies was to advance simultaneously from all parts of this extensive line, making their main attack from the side of Bohemia on the enemy's flank at Dresden, while Blucher threatened them in front, and the Crown Prince held them in check on the side of Berlin. Napoleon's design (as developed in the first bulletin of the Crown Prince) was, to force Blucher's lines, and then to operate on the right flank of the main allied army in Bohemia; while an attack should be made on the side of Berlin, with a view to get possession of that capital. On the 21st General Blucher had advanced to Buntzlau, the French retiring before him: he was there met by Napoleon in person, at the head of 110,000 men. Before this superior force Blucher slowly retired, most bravely contesting every tenable position, until he had placed himself behind the Katzbach.

In the mean time the grand allied army passed the frontiers of Saxony, and with about 140,000 men advanced upon Dresden, forcing in their way the enemy's entrenched camp at Pirna, and, after a series of sharp conflicts, driving the troops which covered Dresden within its walls. On being apprized of these movements, Buonaparte made a forced march with a large division of his army, and reached Dresden on the 26th of August, just before the allies had begun to encircle it. The allies, finding Dresden too strong for a coup-de-main, resolved to confine their operations to feigned attacks, intending to draw the French without the walls; in which case they would take advantage of such circumstances as might occur. Accordingly, on the 27th, Buonaparte appeared outside the town with 130,000 men, having the greatest advantage in his disposition for attack. Dresden, lined with guns, was in his rear: his communications were not intersected; if his forces made an impression they could pursue it; if they failed, they could withdraw in security, and the allies could not follow them under the guns of the place. One of the most unfavourable days added materially to the difficulties of the allies, who had arrived at their positions by rapid marches and through bad roads, which rendered it extremely difficult to bring up their supplies. Availing himself of these disadvantages, Buonaparte displayed an immense number of pieces of artillery; and a severe cannonade, which continued during the whole of the day, formed the chief feature of the battle. Charges in various points were made by the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian cavalry, who highly distinguished themselves; but the main bodies of the infantry, in both armies, did not come in contact. The weather was so hazy, and

the rain so incessant, that the action was sustained at all points under the heaviest disadvantages.—Many men were lost on both sides; but the event which chiefly distinguished this day, was the unfortunate catastrophe that overtook General Moreau. While in earnest conversation with the Emperor of Russia, on a spot within reach of the cross fires of two French batteries, both his legs were carried off by a cannon ball, which passed through his horse. Amputation followed; and the General, who displayed the most heroic magnanimity and composure in every circumstance of his dreadful wounds, lingered till the 2d of September, when he expired,—esteemed and lamented by all. His remains were embalmed and sent to Petersburg.

Buonaparte having evinced an intention of seizing the passes which led to Bohemia, the allies deemed it necessary to frustrate this movement; and on the 28th, they quitted their position before Dresden, with that view. Notwithstanding the difficulty arising from bad roads, they withdrew in perfect order; but, before they could reach the passes, they found a large force under General Vandamme in possession of one of them. Several severe actions ensued: on the 30th, the French were attacked in front and rear at the same time. A complete route was the consequence: Vandamme, and the whole of his staff, together with six other general officers, and about 10,000 prisoners, beside 60 pieces of cannon, six standards, and almost the whole of the equipage, were the fruits of this victory. Of the whole French force, consisting of more than 30,000 men, not one third escaped, and these were destitute both of arms and baggage.

When Napoleon quitted Silesia, in order to avert the danger which threatened Dresden, he left Marshal Macdonald strongly posted near Jauer, in front of General Blucher. On the 26th, Macdonald's position was attacked: after a sharp contest he was driven from it, with the loss of 50 pieces of cannon, and upwards of 10,000 prisoners. On the following day the enemy were pursued, and occasionally attacked with renewed vigour; and, up to the 29th, when General Blucher was again near Buntzlau, 5000 more prisoners had been taken, together with 40 additional pieces of cannon, one general, and the staff of Macdonald, who himself with difficulty escaped from the victorious Blucher.

We now return to the Crown Prince of Sweden; who, during these transactions in Silesia and Bohemia, was actively employed in promoting the general objects of the war. On the 18th of August he had collected 90,000 men between Berlin and Spandau, to repel the attack which Buonaparte had directed to be made on the capital of Prussia; and which design had been communicated to him by General Jomini, the chief of Marshal Ney's staff, who came over to the allies on the 15th. Bernadotte was, therefore, enabled completely to defeat the enemy's design upon Berlin. Between the 21st and the 23d of August, part of his force was, on the Prussian frontier, in contact with the French, who were forced to retreat with the loss of 20 pieces of cannon and some prisoners. A series of less important engagements, from that time to the 4th of September, (during which the allies were advancing upon the French, who were retreating), put the former in possession of the fortress of Luckau, and 8000 or 9000 prisoners. On the 4th and 5th, the French attacked part of the allied army, posted at Zahne, and compelled it to retire on Juterboch. Here, on the 6th, the allied force, about 40,000 in number, had to sustain the attack of 70,000 French under Marshal Ney, and the thunder of 200 pieces of cannon, which they encountered with extraordinary heroism; until the Crown Prince, hearing of the enemy's movements, advanced by forced marches to their relief, and appeared in the field with 70 battalions of Russians and Swedes and 150 pieces of artillery. The fate of the battle was instantly decided; and the French retreated with great precipitation, vigorously pursued by the allies: their loss, on the 6th and 7th, was upwards of 9000 prisoners, and nearly an equal number of killed and wounded, beside 50 pieces of cannon, 400 tumbrils, and several standards.

Meantime Davoust, who was at the head of another army on the lower Elbe, was endeavouring either to penetrate Swedish Pomerania, or to make a movement on Berlin, in conjunction with that of Marshal Ney. But he was kept in complete check by Gen. Walmoden; who, on the 16th of September, having understood that a corps of 6000 French had been sent across the Elbe in order to clear its left bank, and to penetrate to Magdeburg, promptly transported a part of his army towards the same side, and surprised and completely routed the enemy's force, killing or wounding about 2000, making 1500 prisoners, and taking eight cannon and some ammunition waggons.

The heavy rains, which fell in Saxony during the month of September, greatly impeded military operations: though no actions of importance took place, the French communications were cut off in different directions, fortified places in their rear were captured, their convoys cut off, and considerable numbers were made prisoners. Buonaparte executed various marches and countermarches, in the hope of extricating himself from the toils with which the allies were surrounding him. Meantime, the commanders of the allied forces, having previously concerted their measures, a grand simultaneous movement was made along their whole line, on the 1st of October. The great Bohemian army, which was distinguished by the presence of the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, joined by the Polish corps under General Benningsen, moved forward, under Prince Schwartzenberg, towards Chemnitz, in the direction of Altenberg and Leipsic. The army under General Blucher crossed the Elbe on the 3d, at Elster, notwithstanding a determined resistance at the entrenched village of Wartenburg, on the part of a French force under General Bertrand, which was defeated with considerable loss, and pursued on the road to Leipsic. The Crown Prince immediately crossed the Elbe at Achen and Dessau, which place Marshal Ney abandoned early on the morning of the 4th, retiring across the Elbe towards Leipsic. On the next day was accomplished a junction of the two armies of Blucher and the Crown Prince, forming a body of 130,000 men, which marched in the direction of Leipsic, as its common centre.

On the 5th of October, Buonaparte quitted Dresden and moved upon Leipsic, where he had collected all his force, with the design of attacking the armies of Blucher and the Crown Prince before the Austrian army could reach the scene of action. But this object was frustrated by a masterly manœuvre on the part of the allies, who suddenly adopted and executed, on the 11th, the bold resolution of abandoning the Elbe; and, changing their front, took post behind the Saale, between Buonaparte and France. Astonished at this proceeding, under cover of a diversion upon Berlin, he endeavoured to draw his forces towards Magdeburg, and thus to extricate himself from his dangerous and critical position. He seized Dessau and the works and bridge of Rosslau; by which part of Bernadotte's army had crossed the Elbe, raised the blockade of Wittenberg, and destroyed the bridge of Achen. In consequence of these movements, the allies quitted their position behind the Saale, re-established the bridge of Achen, and were ready to have crossed at that place, in order to intercept his march. Napoleon now changed his plan of operations, and appears to have resolved on effecting his retreat to the Rhine, in the direction either of the Weser or of Mentz.

On the 15th of October he concentrated his army in the vicinity of Leipsic: the allies regulated their movements accordingly. On the same day the armies of the Crown Prince and Blucher marched on Halle; while the grand army of Bohemia, which was now in communication with them, advanced upon Leipsic from the South. On the following day the opposing armies came into fierce contact along the whole of their line. The dawn of the 16th was enveloped in a thick fog: it was gloomy, rainy, and cold. The day was ushered in with tremendous discharges of artillery, which gradually became more general; at ten it thundered along the whole line of battle; platoon-firing commenced; the fire of the yagers and sharp-shooters rattled on every side, the engagement became general, and continued through the day.

A circumstance occurred this day which deserves to be recorded:—In the midst of this cannonade all around Leipsic,—when the whole city shook with the thunders of the artillery, and the general engagement had, strictly speaking, scarcely commenced,—all the bells of the churches were rung by French command, to celebrate the victory won in the forenoon! The battle was long and bloody: and although the advantage was clearly on the side of the allies, especially in that part where General Blucher and the Crown Prince commanded, yet it was by no means decisive: 12,000 were killed or wounded; one eagle, 2000 prisoners, with 30 pieces of cannon, were taken, and the French lost ground. The conflict which the grand Bohemian army sustained was more equal, though not less severe: and, at the close of the day, that army occupied the same ground on which the battle had begun; the "French had stood, as if rooted to the spot, the allies like rocks of granite. The former had fought like men, the latter like lions." Both parties, inspired with mutual respect, desisted from hostilities during the night.

On the 17th, there was no fighting, although the armies lay in sight of each other: it was passed,

on both sides, in most anxious preparations, for renew ay. Contemplating, it should seem, nothing less than the utter annihilation of the allies, Buonaparte had ordered all the bridges, far and near, to be destroyed, in order to cut off their retreat: his confidence of victory must have been very strong, as he had made such inadequate provisions for his own retreat.

On the first dawn of the 18th the action commenced, in the centre of the French army, beyond Probstheide; and, by nine o'clock, all the immense lines, from Taucha (by the French called Waucha) to Konnewitz, were engaged. The result was most glorious. Nearly half a million of soldiers fought in this battle, probably one of the most extensive and most generally engaged, that ever took place in the annals of modern history. During the action 22 guns of Saxon artillery came over to the allies from the enemy, and were immediately turned against him. Two Westphalian regiments of Hussars, and two battalions of Saxons, also went over to the allies: several French battalions, misled by this movement, joined them, and were immediately disarmed and made prisoners by the allies. The most desperate resistance was made by the French at Probstheide, Stelleritz, and Konnewitz: but the different columns, the reserve of the allies, &c. bearing on these points, finally carried all before them. The collective loss of above 100 pieces of cannon, 60,000 men, an immense number of prisoners, the desertion of the whole of the Saxon army, also the Bavarian and Wirtemberg troops, consisting of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, and many generals (amongst whom were Regnier, Vallery, Brune, Bertrand, and Lauriston) were among the first fruits of this glorious day. The allies remained on the ground during the night.

At day-break on the 19th, the allies put the finishing hand to their great work. A considerable part of the French army, with an immense quantity of artillery, had already passed through and into the city, with much precipitation. The troops, which covered their retreat, were furiously attacked and driven on all sides into the city. Napoleon attempted to arrest the progress of victory by an expedient which he had formerly employed with success, viz. by negociation. He voluntarily proposed to evacuate the city, and to declare the Saxon troops there neutral, on condition that the retreating army should be allowed sufficient time to retire thence to a certain specific point. These terms were instantly rejected: and the thunder of several hundred pieces of artillery was discharged against Leipsic, which was carried after a short but violent conflict. Buonaparte quitted it about nine o'clock with the remains of his army, but effected his escape with considerable difficulty; for such was the confusion of his retreat, baggage, cannon, and troops, pressing in the utmost disorder through the few narrow passes which still remained open to them, that they were soon choaked up, and great numbers of the French were taken prisoners. A great loss was likewise occasioned by the premature blowing up of the only bridge by which the retreating army could pass the Elster, in consequence of a misconstruction of Napoleon's directions. Dismay seized the unfortunate soldiers, who dispersed every way: Macdonald escaped only by swimming across the river; Prince Poniatowsky and several thousand men were drowned in the rivers Elster and Pleisse. Twelve thousand men, and several hundred waggons, Buonaparte himself admits, were lost to him by this unfortunate event. The Duke of Bassano escaped on foot; and Marshal Ney was wounded. More than 300 pieces of cannon, 100 caissons, and above 15,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the allies on this and the succeeding day. The enemy abandoned the whole of his hospital establishment, with 23,000 sick and wounded.

The following anecdote is too honourable to the distinguished personages to whom it relates not to be noticed in this brief narrative.—When Field Marshal the Prince of Schwartzenberg had ascertained that the victory was decisive, and that the French were retreating with the utmost speed, he hastened to communicate these important tidings himself to his sovereign; who, together with the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, were stationed on an eminence about two miles from the field of battle. The Field Marshal galloped up at full speed, and saluting the Emperor of Austria with his sword, said, " Your Majesty, the battle is at an end; the enemy is beaten at all points; they fly—the victory is ours." The Emperor raised his eyes to heaven, and replied by a tear. Then dismounting, and laying his hat and sword on the ground, he fell upon his knees, and aloud returned thanks to God. This example was followed by the two other monarchs; who, having also kneeled, said, " Brother, the Lord is with you!" At the same instant the officers and guard who were in

attendance knelt down, and for several minutes a dead silence reigned: after which more than an hundred voices cried, "THE LORD IS WITH US!"

One of the most striking circumstances, which attended the capture of Leipsic, was the meeting in the great square, amid the loud acclamations and rejoicings of the people, of the Emperors of Austria and Russia, the King of Prussia, and the Crown Prince; who entered the city at noon, from different points, each at the head of his respective troops. The King of Saxony, his family, and all his court, were made prisoners, and sent to Berlin.

Napoleon pursued his flight towards Mentz, or Mayence, harassed on every side, first by the corps of Blucher and d'Yorck, and afterwards by General Tschernicheff. The force with which he escaped from Leipsic has been computed at 80,000 men, which number is supposed to have been reduced to one half in its progress to the Rhine. Each day, from the 20th to the 29th of October, was signalized by some impetuous attack on the retreating army, which terminated in the destruction or capture of considerable numbers of men. The roads through which they passed were strewed with the dead and the dying; and more are supposed to have perished from fatigue than by the sword of the enemy.

On the 30th, Buonaparte reached Hanau: but here a new and most formidable enemy awaited him. The Bavarian army, under General Wrede, having seceded to the allies, and formed a junction with a body of Austrian troops, had directed their march on Frankfort, with a view to cut off his retreat. Accordingly, on the 30th, when he reached Hanau (a town about four leagues east of Frankfort), he found the allies prepared to dispute his passage. After a bloody conflict, Napoleon succeeded in effecting a passage through the opposing force, but with a loss of 30,000 of his men. In this sanguinary affair General Wrede was severely wounded, and two Austrian regiments were totally destroyed. From Frankfort (which he reached the next day) the fugitive tyrant fled to Mentz on the 2d of November, and arrived at St. Cloud on the 9th.

The total amount of Buonaparte's loss, during this campaign, has been computed at 129,162 prisoners, beside 801 pieces of cannon, and upwards of 900 gun-carriages. Of the number slain no authentic statement has been published; but, from the sanguinary and desperate conflicts that took place, the killed and wounded could not fall far short of the number who fell into the hands of the victorious allies.

These momentous transactions, which succeeded each other so rapidly that the mind can with difficulty follow them, were not viewed with indifference by the inhabitants of those countries in the North of Germany, who had long borne with impatience the iron yoke of Napoleon. Holland now asserted her ancient title to independence. On the 15th of November, the people of Amsterdam rose in a body, proclaiming the House of Orange: their example was followed by the other towns of the provinces of Holland and Utrecht. The French authorities were dismissed, and a provisional government was organized, until the arrival of his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, who made his triumphal entry into Amsterdam on the 1st of December, and was proclaimed by the style of William the First, Sovereign Prince of Holland. As if by a simultaneous movement, Hanover was restored to her lawful sovereign,—the ancient authorities of Bremen were re-established,—the Confederation of the Rhine was broken,—Istria and Croatia were in arms against the French, and expelling them in every direction,—Dresden was surrendered by General St. Cyr, who, with its garrison of 16,000 men, became prisoners of war. The Crown Prince drove Davoust from the line of Strecknits, and forced him to shut up himself in Hamburgh:* Lubeck was surrendered to him; and the fortresses of Dantzic and Stettin surrendered by capitulation. Meanwhile a powerful Austrian army advanced into Italy; Beauharnois was held completely in check; and the whole of the Venetian Republic has been wrested from the Usurper.

* The situation of Hamburgh became beyond measure affecting. Davoust had ordered the inhabitants to supply themselves with provisions for six months. Those who did not or could not comply with this order were driven out of the city, to the number of 30,000, in the midst of a most inclement winter, and in a state of utter destitution. The inhabitants within the walls became scarcely less the objects of commiseration, exposed as they were to all the horrors of bombardment and assault. To the wretched Hamburghers, thus cruelly driven from their homes, every attention in his power has been shewn by the Crown Prince, whose benevolent efforts have further been seconded by liberal donations from Britain.

Napoleon could not be an indifferent spectator of these transactions. On the 14th of November he received an address from the senate, which breathed a pacific tone: a levy of 300,000 conscripts, (in addition to the 280,000 already ordered), of the years from 1806 to 1814, was decreed; and armies of reserve were directed to be formed at Bourdeaux, Metz, Turin, and Utrecht. To support the extraordinary expenses thus incurred, 30 per cent. was added to the contributions on doors, windows, and patents; the taxes on persons and property were doubled; and considerable additions were made to the duty on salt, from the operation of which, with singular liberality, he exempted the Dutch provinces that had shaken off his yoke.

In the mean time the allied powers followed up the signal successes with which Providence had crowned their efforts. On the 1st of December, they issued a manifesto from their head quarters at Frankfort, in which they announced that the first use they had made of the victories which had conducted them to the banks of the Rhine, was, to offer peace to Napolean, on terms which should secure the independence of France as well as of the other Europeon states, and which should even confirm to France a greater extent of territory than she had possessed under her kings. To these declarations Buonaparte, in a speech to the legislative body, on the 19th December, replied in an equivocal, but more moderate tone, than he had been accustomed to express himself. He complained, that *his* grand designs for the prosperity and happiness of the world had been frustrated, and called on France to display her whole strength, that he might negociate with effect: but, feeling that peace adds to the security of thrones and families, he intimated his willingness to enter into negociations with the allied powers on the preliminary basis which they had presented to him.

Both parties, notwithstanding, continued their military preparations. On the 20th of December, the allies crossed the Rhine in great force from the side of Switzerland; having previously made an arrangement with the Swiss Cantons, by which the latter agreed to furnish 20,000 men to the common cause. The army in operation upon this quarter, amounting to upwards of 200,000 men, speedily possessed itself of Alsace and Franche Comté; encountering but little resistance, except from the fortified places, which however do not seem materially to have impeded its advance. On the 17th the head-quarters of Prince Schwartzenburg were removed from Vesoul to Langres, a town about 150 miles from Paris. A detachment from the left wing of this army liberated the ancient republic of Geneva from the French yoke, without any bloodshed; while another division directed its march towards Lyons. In this extensive line of operations one battle only, of any moment, took place, which was between that part of the allied army (consisting chiefly of Bavarian troops) under General Wrede, and a strong body of French, assembled in the vicinity of Dijon, under Marshal Victor. The particulars of this affair have not yet been published; but, after a sanguinary contest, the French are said to have been completely beaten.

On the 4th of January, 1814, the army of General Blucher, 80,000 strong, crossed the Rhine in three columns, at Coblentz, Caub, and Manheim, every where forcing the enemy's positions. These columns were expected to unite in the neighbourhood of Metz, which is about 170 miles east of Paris, on the 16th. The invasion of the French territory, from the side of Dusseldorf, was assigned to the Crown Prince, and was delayed only by the obstinacy of Denmark in rejecting the terms offered on the part of the allies. After Holstein, however, and considerable part of Sleswig had been overrun by his forces, Gluckstadt also having been reduced, and Hamburgh, in which Davoust and his army were shut up, having been invested,—his Danish Majesty consented to a suspension of hostilities, which (through the mediation of Britain) terminated in a treaty of peace. By this treaty, among other arrangements, it was stipulated that Denmark should join the allies with 10,000 men, provided Great Britain should grant her a subsidy of £400,000: thus a fresh accession of strength was gained to the cause of Europe.

In the United Provinces, affairs continued to bear a promising aspect: the reduction of the Dutch fortresses proceeded rapidly, the Helder, Naarden, and Deventer, being the only places occupied by the French. As soon as the Crown Prince was liberated by the peace with Denmark, he marched towards the south, and his advanced-guard entered Holland on the 20th. Breda and Williamstadt, however, were the only places in Dutch Brabant in possession of the allies; and at Antwerp the French were in considerable force. On the 12th, a body of about 20,000 men, having

advanced under General Decaen (the commandant of that city), came in contact with the allied fo under General Bulow, posted between Breda and Antwerp, the right wing of which was formed English soldiers under General Sir Thomas Graham. After a desperate conflict, the French w driven back, with a considerable loss of men, both killed and prisoners, together with several pie of cannon.

In the mean time Buonaparte, alarmed at the progress of the allies, vainly endeavoured awaken the passions and the zeal of his subjects. Considering the territory of France as sacr ground, not to be approached by unhallowed hostile bands, he called forth the levy en masse. general supineness prevailed for some time; and he, at whose command armies were to be instantan ously created, found his subjects unwilling to support his usurped authority. Beside this measure, appointed thirty commissioners from the legislative body, who were invested with the superintendan of the conscription, and of the other means of defence in the different departments of France. these petty tyrants he further delegated an almost unlimited power of acting according to circu stances. Such was the policy of the national convention, during the period of anarchy; and it shou not be forgotten that, by his conduct at Toulon in 1793, CITIZEN BRUTUS BUONAPART first recommended himself to the notice of Barras, one of these despots.

All these measures, however, produced but little effect: the pressure of invasion soon began to felt in the French metropolis, by the failure of mercantile houses; and on the 20th of January t bank of Paris, in consequence of the deficiency of specie, was compelled to limit its payments 500,000 francs (about £20,000 per day): but, as no person can receive a portion of this limited su without a special ticket from the mayor of his quarter, the restriction may be virtually considered a complete stoppage.

The calling out of the levy en masse having entirely failed, it became necessary for the Fren Ruler to put himself at the head of such troops as he could muster, in order to check the allies in th hitherto unobstructed progress towards the capital of his usurped dominions. Accordingly, on t 25th of January, Napoleon set out from Paris, and proceeded to Chalons sur Marne, (in the provin of Champagne,) on which side that city was most imminently threatened by the Silesian army, und General Blucher. The force collected by Buonaparte at this point is estimated at 70,000 men. C the 28th he commenced his operations by moving rapidly to St. Dizier, and attacking part of t allied army stationed there. The French followed their advancing enemy, whom they overtook Brienne: here an obstinate conflict ensued, which terminated in the conflagration of part of the tow and its recovery from the allied troops. The corps of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg and Count Guilay were sent to reinforce Blucher; who, being now nearly upon an equality with Buonaparte, determined to give him battle.

The allies had taken up a position at Trannes: the centre of the French army was posted at La Rothiere, or Rosiere, (a village between Nancy and Brienne), with its right on the Aube at Dienville near Brienne, while its left extended to Tremilly, and occupied the village and woods of La Giberie. The action commenced at noon on the first of February, and continued till ten at night; when victory declared most decidedly in favour of the allies. In this obstinate conflict, Napoleon is reported to have led on his young guards in person, and to have had a horse shot under him. Seventy-three pieces of cannon and four thousand prisoners fell into the hands of the allies. Immediately after the engagement, the usurper commenced his retreat across the Aube, harassed by the troops of the victorious Blucher; who, if he had not long since been immortalized, would, by this day's success alone, have been crowned in the annals of fame. Never did he evince more activity, more promptitude, or greater military skill: without damping his fires, or chilling his energies, age has improved his experience; so that, if Europe be saved from the tyranny of a lawless despot, the gallant veteran, Marshal Blucher, will justly be placed foremost in the rank of her deliverers.

After his defeat, on the 1st of February, Napoleon withdrew, first to Troyes (which place was entered on the 7th by the Prince of Wirtemberg), and thence to Nogent. During these operations in Champagne, the corps of Macdonald having been called from the Lower Rhine, in pursuance of Buonaparte's general plan of concentration, hastened, by forced marches, through Liege and Namur, to join the main army. In order to prevent this junction, General Von Yorck's corps was despatched

to the northward. On the 5th of February they met at La Chausée: an action ensued, in which Macdonald was worsted, and retired to Chalons: Von Yorck pursued him, and bombarded the town, which capitulated on the following day; when Macdonald, with the remnant of his corps, as well as those of Sebastiani and Arrighi, was allowed to evacuate Chalons, and retire to the left bank of the Marne.

During these important transactions in France, the allies were actively engaged in different directions. Early in February their cause was joined by Murat, the King of Naples, his occupancy of the throne of the Two Sicilies being guaranteed to him, and his dominions being enlarged on the north. About the same time the fortresses of Dantzic on the Vistula, of Torgau and Wittenberg on the Elbe, of Gorcum in Holland, and of Bois-le-Duc in Dutch Brabant, fell into their hands. Almost the whole of Austrian Brabant was overrun by their victorious troops, who took possession of Brussels, its capital: Ostend and Antwerp were still occupied by the French; and Hamburgh continued to be closely besieged.

While hostilities were thus vigorously pursued, negociations for peace commenced on the 4th of February, at Chatillon sur Seine, between Lord Castlereagh, on the part of Great Britain, the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian ambassadors, and Caulincourt (the assassin of the Duc d'Enghien) on the part of the usurper Napoleon. How far these negociations had advanced, or by what circumstances they were impeded, had not transpired when this sheet was passing through the press. In the absence, therefore, of official details respecting these negociations, as well as the military events subsequent to the 8th of February, we here terminate the present chronological narrative. It only remains to add, that authentic documents have throughout been consulted:* and no pains have been spared to render this publication a faithful RECORD, to posterity, of Campaigns, which, for the magnitude of the interests at issue, and their important influence on the welfare of Europe (perhaps for ages yet to come), are unparallelled in the annals of history.

* Among these authorities may be mentioned, Sir R. K. Porter's "Narrative of the Russian Campaign," the Hon. R. Clifford's "Sketch" of the same campaign, "The Retreat of the French," "Narrative of the most remarkable Events which occurred in and near Leipsic," (published for the benefit of the unfortunate sufferers), &c. &c. To which may lastly be added, the French "Bulletins," as corroborated or corrected by official statements received by the British government. Without these correctives, the accounts of our enemy are such a tissue of gasconade and falsehood, that we should be extremely unwilling to adopt a single assertion upon their unsupported authority.

DESCRIPTION OF MOSCOW.

Moscow, or Moscva, which has recently been the scene of transactions so momentous in their influence on the welfare of Europe, is the capital of a government, and derives its name from the river Moscva, which runs on its south side. It was founded in the year 1154, and was gradually enlarged by successive Sovereigns of Russia, who made it the capital of their dominions. It continued to be the metropolis of the Russian empire, until the commencement of the 18th century; when, to the great dissatisfaction of the nobility, but with great advantage to the state, the seat of government was transferred to Petersburgh.

The annexed engravings, executed from originals in the collection of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, exhibit Moscow, in general, and the Kremlin in particular, as they stood prior to the irruption of the French Ruler into an unoffending country: the following description therefore is adapted to that city in her former state of majestic splendour, and is drawn up, from a careful examination of the works of those learned travellers the Rev. William Coxe and Professor Clarke.

Moscow is situated in the longitude of 37 degrees, 31 minutes from the first meridian of Greenwich, and in 55 degrees, 45 minutes, 45 seconds of northern latitude: it is represented as the largest town in Europe, its circumference within the rampart, which encloses the suburbs, being exactly 39 versts, or 26 miles. It is, however, built in so straggling a manner, that the population in no degree corresponds to the extent; by some Russian authors the number of its inhabitants is estimated at 500,000, which is evidently an exaggerated statement; but, according to a later account, which Mr. Coxe says may be depended upon, Moscow contains within the ramparts 250,000 souls, and in the adjacent villages 50,000.

The streets of this city are in general exceedingly long and broad; some of them are paved, while others (particularly those in the suburbs,) are formed with the trunks of trees, or are boarded with planks like the floor of a room. Wretched hovels are intermingled with large palaces; and cottages, one story high, stand by the side of the most superb and stately mansions. Many brick structures are covered with wooden tops: some of the wooden houses are painted; others have iron doors and roofs. Numerous churches present themselves in every quarter, built in a peculiar style of architecture; some with domes of copper, others of tin gilt or painted green, and many roofed with wood. In a word, some parts of this vast city present the appearance of a sequestered desert; other quarters, of a populous town; some, of a contemptible village; others of a great capital.

"Moscow," says the Rev. Professor Clarke, "is in every thing extraordinary; as well in disappointing expectation as in causing it,—in causing wonder and derision, pleasure and regret. Let me conduct the reader to the gate by which we entered, and thence through the streets. Numerous spires, glittering with gold, amid burnished domes and painted palaces, appear in the midst of an open plain for several versts before you reach this gate. Having passed, you look about, and wonder what is become of the city, or where you are; and are ready to ask once more, "How far is it to Moscow?" They will tell you, "This is Moscow!" and you behold nothing but a wide and scattered suburb, huts, gardens, pig-sties, brick-walls, churches, dunghills, palaces, timber-yards, warehouses, and a refuse (as it were,) of materials sufficient to stock an empire with miserable towns, and miserable villages. One might imagine all the states of Europe and Asia had sent a building, by way of representative, to Moscow: and under this impression the eye is presented with deputies from all countries, holding congress;—timber-huts, from regions beyond the Arctic;—plastered palaces from Sweden and Denmark, not white-washed since their arrival;---painted walls from the Tyrol;---mosques from Constantinople;---Tartar temples from Bucharia;---pagodas, pavilions, and virandas, from China;---cabarets from Spain;----dungeons, prisons, and public offices, from France;---architectural ruins from Rome;---terraces and trellises from Naples;---and warehouses from Wapping."

"Having heard accounts of its immense population, you wander through deserted streets. Passing suddenly towards the quarter where the shops are situated, you might walk upon the heads of thousands. The daily throng is there so immense, that, unable to force a passage through it, or to assign any motive that might convene such a multitude, you ask the cause, and are told it is always the same. Nor is the costume less various than the buildings;—Greeks, Turks, Tartars, Cossacks, Chinese, Muscovites, English, French, Italians, Poles, Germans, all parade in the habits of their respective countries."

Moscow may be considered as a town erected on the Asiatic model, but gradually becoming more and more European, and in its present state exhibiting a motley mixture of discordant architecture. It is distributed into the following divisions.

1. The KREMLIN, of which a separate description is given below.

2. KHITAIGOROD, or the Chinese town, as some etymologists have erroneously conjectured, th name having been introduced by the Tartars when they had possession of Moscow, long before an connexion subsisted between the Russians and the Chinese. This division is enclosed on one side b that wall of the Kremlin, which runs from the Moscva to the Neglina, and on the other by a bric wall of inferior height: it it much larger than the Kremlin, and contains the university, the printing house, and many other public buildings, as well as all the tradesmen's shops. The edifices of th Khitaigorod are mostly stuccoed or white-washed; and it has the only street in Moscow, in which th houses stand contiguous to each other without any intervals.

3. The BIELGOROD, or White town, which nearly encircles the two preceding divisions, is sup posed to derive its name from a white wall; with which it was formerly enclosed, and of which som remains are still to be seen.

4. SEMLAINOGOROD, which environs all the other three quarters, takes its denomination from circular rampart of earth with which it is encompassed. These two last mentioned divisions exhib a grotesque group of churches, convents, palaces, brick and wooden houses, and mean hovels, in n degree superior to peasants' cottages.

5. The SLOBODA, or Suburbs, form a vast exterior circle round all the parts above described and are invested with a low rampart and ditch. Beside numerous buildings of every denomination these suburbs contain cornfields, much open pasture, and some small lakes which give rise to th Neglina.

The river Moscva (whence the city takes its name,) flows through it in a winding channel; bu except in the spring, is navigable only for rafts. It receives the Yausa, in the Semlainogorod, an the Neglina at the western extremity of the Kremlin; the beds of the two last-mentioned rivulets are in the summer, almost dry.

The KREMLIN stands in the central and highest part of the city, near the conflux of the Moscv and the Neglina. This fortress is of a triangular form, about two miles in circumference; it is sur rounded on all sides by walls, towers, and a rampart, constructed of stone and brick in 1491, unde the reign of Ivan Vassilievitch I.; and (says Dr. Clarke,) is stuffed full of domes and steeples. Bu the Kremlin is not disfigured by wooden houses, and contains the ancient palace of the Tsars, in cluding the imperial treasury, eight churches, two convents, the patriarchal palace, the arsenal, (nov in ruins,) &c. The entrance to this fortress is through an arched portal, termed the Holy Gate; i passing which all hats are taken off, in reverence for a Saint suspended over it, who, according to tra dition, delivered the citadel, by striking a sudden panic into the Poles, who had obtained possession of the city, and who had almost succeeded in forcing this gate of the Kremlin.

The palace of the Tsars stands at the extremity of the Kremlin, and is of various styles of architecture: the top is thickly set with numerous little spires and globes, and a large portion of the front is decorated with the arms of all the provinces which compose the Russian empire. In this palace the Tsars formerly held their courts in all the pomp of eastern magnificence: and here was born, in 1672, Peter the Great, to whom Russia is chiefly indebted for the rank she now sustains in the scale of nations.

The Imperial Treasury, previously to the irruption of Buonaparte, was in the upper apartments of the palace, and contained the crown, jewels, and royal robes, used at the coronation of the Sove-

reign, together with other curiosities: in the chapel adjoining the chambers in which these treasures were kept, was a collection of Greek and Sclavonic MSS. but these, together with every other article of value that could be removed, were transported to a place of safety before the French obtained their temporary possession of Moscow.

The two convents in the Kremlin were appropriated, one to the nuns, and the other to monks: the former contains the tombs of several tsarinas and princesses of the imperial family. Among the churches, those of St. Michael and the Assumption of the Virgin Mary are chiefly distinguished; in the latter of which the sovereigns of Russia were anciently crowned. From the similarity in the style of the architecture, Mr. Coxe conjectures that they were constructed by Solario, a Milanese, who built the walls of the Kremlin. In the cathedral of St. Michael are the tombs of most of the tsars, who reigned from the time that Moscow became the imperial residence, till the close of the 16th century. The cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary was the most magnificent temple in Moscow; and contains the remains of the Russian patriarchs.

Among other curiosities in the Kremlin, Dr. Clarke mentions a great gun, which he measured with difficulty, being always interrupted by the centinels: but, by walking its length, he found it equal to eighteen feet and a half; and its diameter may be guessed, when it is known that it will admit a man sitting upright within its calibre. This gun, which is ten inches thick, is stated to have been kept merely for ostentation, never being used; and, though much neglected, is still in good order: it was cast in 1694.

The " great bell of Moscow," celebrated for its magnitude and weight, is also in this citadel. It lies in a deep pit in the midst of the Kremlin; and remains in the place where it was originally cast, never having been suspended. Dr. Clarke measured this immense mass of metal, and states its circumference to be 67 feet 4 inches; its perpendicular height is 21 feet 4 inches and a half; its weight has been computed to be 443,772 lbs.* which (according to Dr. C.'s computation at 3s. per lb.) amounts to £66,565. 16s. lying unemployed, and of no use to any one. In consequence of a fire in the Kremlin, the flames of which caught the building erected over the pit in which the bell yet remained, the metal became hot, and the water, thrown to extinguish the fire, caused a fracture, which has left an opening large enough to admit two persons abreast without stooping.

The Model of the Kremlin is stated to have been one of the most curious things in Moscow: whether it survived the conflagration of the city in 1811, time only can disclose, as it was already in a state of decay when examined by Dr. Clarke. The work was commenced during the reign of Catherine II. who discontinued it, in consequence of the foundation falling in. This model cost 50,000 roubles; if the work had been completed, it would have been the wonder of the world: the expense necessary for accomplishing the undertaking, Dr. C. was assured, would have been 50,000,000 roubles.

The places appropriated to divine worship at Moscow are exceedingly numerous: including chapels, they amount to above 1000: there are 484 public churches, of which 199 are of brick, and the others of wood; the former are commonly stuccoed or white-washed, the latter painted of a red colour. The most ancient churches are generally square buildings, with a cupola and four small domes, some of which are of copper or iron gilt, others of tin, either plain or painted green. These cupolas and domes are, for the most part, ornamented with crosses, entwined with thin chains or wires. The church of the Holy Trinity, sometimes called called the Church of Jerusalem, which stands in the Khitaigorod, close to the gate leading into the temple, has a high kind of steeple and nine or ten domes: it was erected in the reign of Ivan Vassilievitch II. Over the door of each church is the portrait of the saint to whom it is dedicated; to which the common people pay their homage as they pass along, by taking off their hats, crossing themselves, and occasionally touching the ground with their heads.

The bells, which form no inconsiderable part of public worship in this country, as the length or shortness of their peals ascertains the greater or lesser sanctity of the day, are hung in belfreys detached from the church. They do not swing like our bells, but are fixed immoveably to the beams, and are rung by a rope tied to the clapper and pulled sidewise. Some of these bells are of a stupendous size:

* Mr. Coxe estimates the weight of this bell to be 432,000 lbs. and its height to be 19 feet; the circumference, at the bottom, 63 feet 11 inches; and its greatest thickness (in which alone he agrees with Dr. Clarke) 23 inches.

one in the tower of St. Ivan's church weighs 3551 Russian poods, or 127,836 English pounds. It has always been esteemed by the Russians as a meritorious act of religion to present a church with bells; and the piety of the donor has been measured by their magnitude. According to this mode of estimation, the Tzar Borisgodonof, who gave a bell of 288,000 pounds to the cathedral of Moscow, was the most pious sovereign of Russia, until he was surpassed by the Empress Anne, at whose expense the great bell, above described, was cast. On festival days (says Dr. Clarke,) the peasants visit this bell as they would a church, considering it as an act of devotion: and they cross themselves devoutly, as they ascend the steep and broken steps, leading to the pit where it lies.

Among the public institutions of Moscow, the most remarkable is the Foundling Hospital, endowed by Catharine II. in 1764, and supported by voluntary contributions, legacies, and other charitable gifts. It is under the most admirable regulations, calculated alike to promote the health of the infants, and their progress in useful knowledge. Before the introduction of vaccination, the mortality was much greater than it has since been, notwithstanding the children were inoculated for the small pox. When Dr. Clarke visited Moscow, every month such as had been vaccinated were sent into the country, where they remain until five years old. On the irruption of the French into this city, this edifice was converted into a hospital for the sick and wounded soldiers: and when they evacuated Moscow in October, it was the only building among the few that yet remained unconsumed, which they did not deliver to the flames. As already narrated, they departed with such precipitancy, that they left all their wounded behind them.

Moscow is the centre of the inland commerce of Russia, and particularly connects the trade between Europe and Siberia. The only navigation to this city is formed by the Moscva; which, falling into the Ocoa near Columna, communicates by means of that river with the Volga. The Moscva, however, being only navigable in spring, upon the melting of the snows, the principal merchandize is, in the winter, conveyed to and from Moscow upon sledges. The whole of the retail trade is carried on in the Khitaigorod; in which quarter, (according to a custom common in Russia, as well as in most kingdoms of the east,) all the shops are collected together in one spot. The place is compared by Mr. Coxe to a kind of fair, consisting of many rows of low brick buildings, the intervals between which resemble alleys. These booths or shops occupy a considerable space: they do not, as with us, form part of the houses inhabited by the tradesmen, but are wholly detached from their dwellings; which, for the most part, are at some distance in another quarter of the town. After continuing at his shop the whole day, the tradesman returns to his house in the afternoon or evening. Each trade has its separate department, and those who deal in the same goods, have booths adjoining to each other. Furs and skins form the most considerable articles of commerce in Moscow; and the shops in which those commodities are vended, occupy several streets.

Among the curiosities which arrested the stranger in Moscow, prior to its devastation, the market for the sale of houses was not the least remarkable; and as it will most probably be resumed, when the city arises from her ashes, the following concise notice may not be uninteresting.

This market was held in a large open space, in one of the suburbs, and exhibited a great variety of ready-made houses, thickly strewed upon the ground. To this spot repaired the purchaser, who wanted a dwelling; and, having mentioned the number of rooms required, he examined the different timbers, and bargained for that which suited him. Incredible as it may seem, dwellings were in this manner bought, removed, raised, and inhabited within a week: its practicability, however, will easily be admitted, when it is considered that these ready-made houses were, in general, merely collections of the trunks of trees, tenonned and mortised at each extremity into one another; so that nothing more was requisite than the labour of transporting and adjusting them.

The circumstances which induced the governor of Moscow to deliver the city to the names having already been narrated, together with the entrance of Buonaparte into the Kremlin, it only remains to describe the devastation of Moscow by the French during the time they held their precarious possession of it.

Scarcely had Napoleon arrived in the palace of the Tsars, when a fire broke out close to its walls one hundred brave Muscovites were soon seized, and executed in the manner before related.* "Th

* See page 7 supra

cruel massacre, "says Sir Robert Ker Porter, (to whose animated narrative of the Russian campaign we are indebted for the following particulars,) " soon became known to the wretched remains of the inhabitants: and, while detestation of the act doubly envenomed their hatred of Napoleon, they repeated their oaths sooner to die, than to acknowledge his authority. Both sexes joined in the vow; and then with tears of despair they divided, to seek a temporary refuge in the cellars, and among the smoking ruins of their once happy dwellings. During the night, they sometimes met to repledge their faith to each other; but in the day, scarcely a native of the city was to be seen.

" Notwithstanding the terrific example, which the French leader had made of the hundred Muscovites, who (he supposed) had set fire to the Kremlin, he yet feared a repetition of the attempt from others of the people: and, to take every precaution for his security, he ordered all the gates to be kept closely shut, excepting one, through which only his most confidential officers were permitted to enter. Thus did the dread of a few loyal spirits (too few to emerge from their secret hiding places!) hold the invader of their country a prisoner, even in the centre of his vaunted conquests!

" The fire, which had been lit in the Kremlin, found answering beacons, throughout the whole range of the circles which comprised the city of Moscow. The conflagration continued to spread in every direction, and with its devouring flames augmented the horrors of the night." The whole horizon seemed to be on fire. " The soldiers, regardless of order or discipline, and instigated by the example of too many of their officers, seized every occasion which the scenes presented, to pillage and destroy.

" Buonaparte beheld the increasing destruction with uneasiness, lest the ungovernable progress of the flames should wrest from him the glory of possessing Moscow, by the utter consumption of the city. To avert this blow to his pride, he commanded his generals to leave no means untried, to extinguish the thousand fires by which he was enveloped. His orders were sedulously obeyed; but it was not until the 20th of the month, that the fierceness of the flames ceased to rage."

The following picture of this tremendous conflagration, and its consequent calamities, was communicated by an eye-witness and a sufferer, to Sir R. K. Porter, who attests its veracity as a faithful representation.

" From the night of September 14th until that of the 19th, the fire blazed in all quarters. It first broke out near the Foundling-hospital, and then almost immediately on the side of the city close to the stone bridge [over the Moscva], and in the neighbourhood of the place which the King of Naples had selected for his residence. A third and more extensive fire burst out, and spread itself along the face of the centre of the town. The inhabitants beheld their burning houses with a resignation, which could only proceed from the belief, that they should not long survive their destruction. The conviction,—that their losses would be deprivation to the enemy also,—that in the flames perished his most important resources,—was the tranquilliser of every regret. New fires broke forth wherever the French soldiers directed their ruthless steps. Women cast themselves into the flames, to escape violation; and the blood of the brave Muscovite was vainly shed, to extinguish fires kindled by his patriot hands.

" On the morning of the third day after the entrance of these robbers, a violent wind arose; and then indeed the conflagration became general. In less than an hour, the whole extent of the capital for many versts seemed a sheet of flame. All the immense tract of land above the river, which used to be covered with houses, was one sea of fire: and the sky was hidden from our eyes, by the tremendous volumes of smoke which rolled over our city.

" Direful as was this calamity, though it even menaced the lives of our destroyers, yet they felt no pity: not a touch of remorse came near their obdurate hearts. Still they pursued the search of plunder: still they heaped crime upon crime, and deepened with every act of cruelty, the tremendous horrors of the scene.

" Surely the Almighty Judge, in his utmost wrath, never before presented so awful a spectacle to mankind!

" Through billows of fire, upon every elevated spot, hundreds of the blood-thirsty robbers were seen, chasing their unhappy victims to nameless outrages, and to more welcome death. Where was there an asylum for suffering human nature? Where, for feeble age shrinking from the impending torture? Where, for the bleeding limbs of the young patriot? Where for the frantic maid, flying from

the grasp of the lawless ruffian?—There was no refuge on earth: and guilt for a time had its triumph."

As however it became necessary to Napoleon, that some quarters should be provided, in which to shelter his soldiers from the approaching inclement season, he at length formed something like a municipal body, which was invested with authority, to prevent the further continuance of the conflagration and its consequent horrors. But the activity and powers of these officers were of no avail: they were, in the very discharge of their functions, affronted, assailed, and beaten to their quarters, with insult. " Every corps of the army, that marched in from the camp without the barriers, could prove the same right to plunder, as that which had been exercised by those whose good fortune had sent them first into the field of pillage. *Napoleon had promised them the treasures of Moscow.*"

After the capture of Smolensko, and the disappointment sustained there by the removal of its riches, Napoleon had decided on making an attempt on Moscow; and, should he carry the place, to devote the wealth of its princes and its people to the avidity of his soldiers. With this view, he announced to them, that they should winter in Moscow, and there recruit themselves, while he would dictate terms of peace to the emperor Alexander. As his army beheld, on their march, the distant spires and minarets of Moscow, " Behold," said he to them, " the end of your campaign! Its gold and its plenty are yours!"

To these promises he owed all his present embarrassment; but, though the fire was at length extinguished, he could not prevent the soldiers from continuing to sack the place with every circumstance of violence, and from defying the civil authorities. " To oppose this insubordination, Napoleon had recourse to placards and proclamations: and, finding them despised, he even proceeded so far as to have two or three of the most atrocious offenders shot. When this small shew of justice appeared among their enemies, some few of the poor inhabitants, perishing with hunger, took heart, and crept from the obscure recesses, in which they had lain concealed. But, what a change had taken place during their retreat! Moscow was no longer to be recognised. Nothing remained of its on magnificent city, but a vast plain, covered with ruins and smoking ashes! Every where the dilapidate streets were choked up with human bodies, and the carcases of dead horses. And yet there was more direful spectacle to behold; wretched fathers and husbands, running to and fro, seeking tl mangled remains of their wives and daughters! Others rushed wildly from their coverts, demandi something to appease the cravings of famishing nature! And some, exhausted by want and miser without a murmur, or turning even an eye of supplication to their oppressors, fell extended on tl earth, expiring on their native soil."

But the day of retribution was at hand: after a short continuance in Moscow, the greater part Napoleon's troops (as already recorded,) were either slain in battle, or fell victims to the intensity the winter: the plunder they had sacrilegiously obtained was recovered by the victorious Russians;- and those, who were taken prisoners, are now occupied in rebuilding that city, which they had helpe to destroy.

DANTZIC

DANTZIC, the metropolis of the Palatinate of Pomerania in Poland, is situated in the north latitude of 54 degrees, 22 minutes; and in the longitude of 18 degrees, 37 minutes east of London. The number of its inhabitants is computed at about 200,000.

Dantzic has justly been considered as one of the greatest granaries in the world; upwards of 700,000 tons of corn being annually exported from this place alone. Formerly it was a kind of republic, with a circumjacent jurisdiction for about 50 miles: its inhabitants were active, industrious and opulent, and maintained a strong garrison at their own expense. This, however, proved ultimately of little avail: and, partly by intrigue, partly awed by superior force, the city of Dantzic, together with its territory, fell into the hands of the King of Prussia, in the spring of 1793.

In the year 1806, so unfortunate in its results to the independence of that sovereign, while Buonaparte himself headed his armies against the Russians, his allies, General Lefebvre was commissioned to reduce Dantzic; which was garrisoned by 16,000 men under the command of the Prussian General Kalkreuth. For a considerable time it withstood all the efforts of the besiegers, and with dreadful carnage repelled all their attempts to get possession of the citadel. In April, it was bombarded for five successive days, but without effect: so great was the slaughter on this occasion, that an armistice of four hours was granted for the sole purpose of burying the dead. At length, after almost incredible efforts of valour and military skill, the brave garrison capitulated on the 27th of May, but not until their number had been reduced from 16,000 to 9,000. Their capitulation however was honourable, and such as so brave an army deserved: they marched out of the fortifications, with their general at their head, and all the honours of war, and were permitted to go whithersoever they chose, on condition of not serving against France for twelve months.

At the time of its capitulation, Dantzic contained a great quantity of military stores, as well as of cloth, grain, and other commodities. Its chief value, however, to Napoleon, was as a military position, during his operations in East Prussia: accordingly, this place continued for several years to be garrisoned by the French.

After Buonaparte's ignominious flight from Russia, and the almost total annihilation of his army, Dantzic became an object of attention to Prussia and the allies. The place was closely invested, and vigorously defended by the French garrison under General Rapp: who, in the close of the year 1813, offered to capitulate on certain conditions. But the Emperor of Russia having refused to ratify the principal articles of the proposed capitulation, General Rapp was obliged to accede to the terms offered to him by the Duke of Wirtemberg on the 29th of December, 1813. By these, the whole of the French, together with the few Neapolitan and Italian troops that were in the place, to the number of 11,800, became prisoners of war, and were conducted into Russia. Beside the French soldiers, the garrison of Dantzic was composed of upwards of 6000 men, Poles, Dutch, a few Spaniards and Portuguese, and troops belonging to the States which once formed the Confederation of the Rhine. The Poles (about 3500 in number,) were permitted to return home: the remainder have either joined, or will speedily join the ranks of the allied armies, in the sacred cause of liberating Europe.

In common with all other places which have had the misfortune to come under the tyranny of Napoleon or his sanguinary generals, Dantzic suffered most severely. The system of rapine, practised by the French, pressed very hard on all ranks of people; the most respectable of the inhabitants were robbed of their property, and thousands were reduced from comparative affluence to a state of indigence. A separate subscription was commenced in England, with the benevolent design of lessening the miseries of these unhappy persons.

The allies took possession of Dantzic on the 2d of January, 1814.

BERLIN.

BERLIN, the capital of all the dominions of the King of Prussia, and Elector of Brandenburg, is situated on the river Spree, in the north latitude of 52 degrees, 32 minutes; and in the longitude of 13 degrees, 26 minutes east of London. On the south it is defended by walls, and on the north by palisades, having 15 gates, and is 12 miles in circumference.

This city is, properly, composed of five towns, which have their respective suburbs, and are jointly governed by the same magistrates. On account of its handsome long streets, large squares, splendid and extensive palaces, churches, and other public buildings, Berlin has long been regarded among the finest cities of Europe. The royal palace is magnificent; and there is a fine library, together with a rich cabinet of curiosities and medals, an academy of sciences, an observatory, and a superb arsenal.

Favourably situated for commerce, Berlin has been enriched by numerous manufactures of silk, wool, cotton, camel's hair, linen, Prussian blue, cutlery, and by its enamelled inlaid and embroidered works. Its trade in books is said to be very considerable. This city was taken and laid under contribution in 1760, by an army of Russians, Austrians, and Saxons: who, after plundering the royal palace, were obliged to evacuate it in a few days, on the approach of Frederick the Great to its relief. In 1806, after the unfortunate battles of Jena and Auerstadt, Berlin fell into the hands of Napoleon, who entered it on the 27th of October, attended by his principal generals and his foot guards. On this occasion, it must in justice to Napoleon be stated, that every means were used to protect the persons and property of the inhabitants; and such strict military discipline prevailed, that the presence of the French scarcely discomposed the ordinary routine of business.

On the total failure of the Russian campaign, the inhabitants of Berlin were not dilatory in expressing their satisfaction, and in aiding their sovereign in those efforts, which have hitherto been crowned with such signal success. For this loyal conduct a severe revenge was intended by Buonaparte; whose plan in the campaign of 1813, was to have penetrated by bold marches to the capital of Prussia. The frustration of this design has already been related: and Berlin has providentially escaped those devastations which the French army fail not to commit, wherever the unprincipled ambition of their leader may conduct them

DESCRIPTION OF LEIPSIC.

LEIPSIC, or LEIPZIG, is the capital of a circle of the same name, in the circle of Upper Saxony: it is one of the finest and most celebrated towns in all Germany, and is situated in a pleasant and fertile plain, near the confluence of the rivers Pleisse, Elster, and Barde. It stands in 12 degrees 25 minutes of east longitude, and in 51 degrees, 19 minutes of north latitude.

The circuit of Leipzic is estimated at 8954 paces; its suburbs are well-built, large, and furnished with gardens; and round the city, between it and the suburbs, lies a fine walk of lime trees, which was laid out in 1702 Numerous mulberry-trees also are planted in the town ditches.

Leipsic is the seat of a flourishing and celebrated university, founded in 1409, and containing six colleges, beside two good Latin schools, and two celebrated societies, viz. a German society, and another for the encouragement of the liberal arts: Leipsic is also one of the towns where the contingents of the empire were formerly paid in, and is likewise one of the principal trading towns in Germany; being, independently of its foreign commerce, the chief mart of German literature. Its three celebrated fairs are held at Easter, Michaelmas, and the beginning of the year, when an extensive trade is carried on in foreign as well as domestic commodities. The principal buildings are the citadel, called Pleissenburg, and situated on the Pleisse; a council-house in the centre of the city, and an exchange; eight churches for the Lutherans, and one for the Reformed or Calvinists, besides a chapel for Roman Catholic worship. Prior to the campaign of 1813, several flourishing manufactures were carried on in gold, silver, leather, silk, wool, yarn, Prussian blue, &c.

In common with the other commercial cities of Germany, Leipsic severely felt the effects of the continental system: hence its inhabitants did not cherish the most favourable sentiments towards the French ruler, who was the author of that system; nor were they backward on various occasions in shewing the spirit by which they were animated.* This antipathy was well known to Buonaparte by means of his spies, who were concealed in the city; and he took care to resent it. Accordingly after his entrance into Dresden, he declared Leipsic in a state of siege: in consequence of which the inhabitants were obliged gratuitously to furnish all the requisitions which he thought fit to demand. In this way the town was, in a very short time, plundered of immense sums, exclusively of the expense of the hospitals where the sick and wounded French soldiers were, and the maintenance of which alone consumed upwards of 30,000 dollars per week. During this state of things, the French of every class seemed to think themselves justified in wreaking upon the inhabitants the displeasure of their ruler: each therefore, after the example of his master, was a petty tyrant, whose licentiousness knew no bounds.

By such means, and by the immense assemblage of troops which began to be formed about the city at the conclusion of September, 1813, its resources were exhausted; when the series of sanguinary engagements, between the 14th and 19th of October, (which have already been noticed,) reduced it to the very verge of destruction. The surrounding villages, as well as the beautiful environs of Leipsic were totally destroyed, and the wretched inhabitants driven, they knew not whither, defenceless, famishing. The wanton desolation, inflicted by the French soldiers, was limited by no bounds: it was not enough for them to satisfy the calls of appetite; every article was an object of their rapacity; nothing was left to the plundered victim. What they could not carry away in their knapsacks and cartouch boxes, was dashed in pieces and destroyed. Nothing, absolutely nothing, was spared. The meanest bedstead of the meanest beggar was broken up, as well as the most costly furniture from the apartments of the opulent. After they had slept upon the beds in the bivouacs, as they could not carry them away, they ripped them open, consigned the feathers to the winds, and sold the bedclothes

* The subsequent particulars, relative to the sufferings of Leipsic and its inhabitants, are abridged from a very interesting *Narrative of the most remarkable Events which occurred in and near Leipsic, immediately before, during, and subsequent to, the sanguinary series of Engagements between the Allied Armies and the French, from the* 14*th to the* 19*th October,* 1813; published for the benefit of the unfortunate sufferers.

and the ticking for a mere trifle. Whatever had life, was slaughtered. Hay, oats, and every species of corn were thrown unthreshed upon the ground, where they were consumed by the horses, or mostly trampled under foot. Fruit-trees were cut down and used for fuel, or in the erection of sheds, which were abandoned, perhaps, as soon as they were finished. After the respective actions had taken place, innumerable watch-fires and burning villages for many miles around shed a horrid glare during the shades of night.

With all this wanton waste, famine, the most dangerous of foes, found its way to the French army. The provisions in the warehouses of Leipsic were put into requisition and sent off to the army: the valuable stores in the city magazine, (purchased and laid up by the magistrates against a season of scarcity,) were soon discovered. Barrels of flour were rolled away with incredible expedition, and conveyed to the bakehouses: each baker was supplied with two a day, which he was obliged to make into bread with all possible dispatch, and carry to the town-hall, whence they were sent off by waggon-loads to the famishing army: not a morsel however was given to the soldiers quartered upon the citizens. Thus the fine magazine was stripped; and its precious contents, which would have kept twenty years longer without spoiling, and had been so carefully preserved, were dissipated in a moment.

While the French army without the walls were thus partially supplied, their sick and wounded soldiers, within the city, suffered every possible want. The hospitals had been filled for many months: during the armistice the sick and wounded increased to 20,000; these introduced a dreadfully destructive nervous fever, that increased the mortality of the inhabitants to nearly double its usual amount. Cleanliness it became impracticable to attain: accommodations also failed; the wants of the hospitals daily became more urgent; and provisions were no longer to be procured when thousands from the field of battle applied for relief. Bread could no longer be dispensed to these emaciated unfortunates; who, after wandering about without any kind of shelter, voraciously devoured the refuse of vegetables, and regaled themselves with carrion from the putrid carcases of horses—glad to appease their hunger, with what the raven and the kite never feed on but in cases of necessity. They even tore the flesh from human limbs, and broiled it, to satisfy the cravings of appetite: nay, what is almost incredible, the very dunghills were searched for undigested fragments to devour! Thus severely were visited upon the French themselves the waste and desolation they had so wantonly committed * * * *.

After the defeat of Napoleon's immense army, when he found that the troops which covered his retreat were furiously attacked and driven into the city, he had recourse to negociation, in the vain hope of arresting the progress of victory. The allies instantly rejected his insidious offer, of evacuating the city, and declaring the Saxon troops neutral, on condition that the retreating army should be allowed sufficient time to withdraw, with its artillery and waggon train. Several hundred pieces of artillery began to play upon Leipsic, with tremendous fury; and the allies resolved to storm the town. To the flags of truce, sent by the King of Saxony, entreating that his city might be spared, the allies replied, that this should be done, in as far as the defence of the enemy might render it practicable. They promised, moreover, security to persons and property after the city should be taken, and to enforce as rigid discipline as it was possible on such an occasion. To these assurances they annexed the condition, that no French should be secreted within the city, declaring that every house in which one or more should be found, would incur the risk of being reduced to ashes. The result has already been related. The tyrant Napoleon ignominiously fled, and with difficulty escaped the vigorous pursuit of his victorious assailants. We conclude this brief sketch by observing, that the hand of British benevolence has liberally been extended, to mitigate the sufferings of the distressed inhabitants of Leipsic and Saxony during the severity of the winter: for more minute details of their woes, the reader may consult the very pathetic narrative above cited.

AMSTERDA

AMSTERDAM, the capital of Holland, and of all the Dutch United Provinces, is seated on the river Amstel, at its conflux with the river Y or Wye; which forms a port capable of admitting one thousand large vessels about two leagues from the Zuyder-Zee. It takes its name from Amstel and Dam, being, as it were, the dam or dyke of the Amstel, and is situated in 52 degrees 23 minutes of north latitude, and in 4 degrees 50 minutes longitude east from Greenwich.

In the commencement of the 13th century, Amsterdam was the residence only of a few fishermen: but soon after, becoming populous, the Earls of Holland gave it the title and privileges of a city; and in 1490 it was surrounded by a wall of brick, by order of Mary of Burgundy, in order to defend it from the incursions of the inhabitants of Utrecht, who had quarrelled with the Hollanders. It has frequently been enlarged, particularly in the years 1593, 1595, 1601, 1612, 1650, and 1675; at which last date it was extended to its present size, and surrounded by a wall, and a large ditch, eighty feet wide, full of running water. The wall was fortified with twenty-six bastions: there are eight gates towards the land and one towards the water. The city is supposed, at present, to contain about 250,000 inhabitants.

The whole city is an honourable monument of human industry, being erected on piles of wood: it is the fifth in rank of those towns which send deputies to the states of the province of Holland. The stadt-house, arsenals, academy, exchange, bank (long since robbed of its wealth by French rapacity), the admiralty, the orphan-house, the rasp-house or house of correction, the numerous canals by which it is intersected, the streets planted with rows of trees, the various palaces, wharfs, &c. the singular cleanliness of the houses,—are all objects particularly deserving of attention, but of which our limits do not admit a description.

Though not situated in the most commodious spot for commerce, yet Amsterdam lies convenient for the reception of goods from all the towns of the United Provinces; so that it has long been the emporium of Dutch trade, and (prior to the late revolution) was reputed to be one of the richest cities in Europe. There are eleven churches for Dutch of the established religion (whose tenets are Calvinistic), with two French and one High Dutch. Three churches are appropriated to the English, and the Roman Catholics have twenty-seven places of worship: the Jews likewise have several synagogues, one of which belongs to the Portuguese Jews (who are possessed of great wealth), and the other to the Germans. In fact, all religious persuasions enjoy unlimited toleration at Amsterdam.

The city is governed by a council of thirty-six, who retain their offices for life, and nominate the twelve principal magistrates called burgomasters, out of whom four are chosen every year to execute the office, and who are called "burgomasters regent." The town is garrisoned by the citizens, who are divided into thirty-six companies, commanded by five colonels and other officers. The police is under excellent management, and every possible precaution is adopted to guard against the dreadful calamity of FIRES.

In 1793, the Stadtholder having declared war against the French Republic, their armies overran the Netherlands in 1794; and early in 1795, Amsterdam, with the rest of the United Provinces, submitted to the French. The Stadtholder and his family found an honourable asylum in England. Under the French government this city continued nearly twenty years (for the short reign of Louis Buonaparte is scarcely to be mentioned, as he was unable to mitigate the oppressions of his subjects), until, in October 1813, the inhabitants of Amsterdam, in common with those of the other United Provinces, shook off the yoke of the usurper. The particulars of this event, so gratifying to every lover of freedom, having already been recorded, it only remains to add that the ancient government has been restored; and that on the 1st of December, in the same year, the Sovereign Prince of Orange made his solemn entry into Amsterdam, amid the acclamations of his liberated subjects.

ROSIERE.

Rosiere is a small village in France, situated between Nancy and Brienne: so little has it been hitherto known in the page of history, that its name is scarcely to be found in the largest maps of that country. This place, however, so insignificant in itself (though certainly most beautifully picturesque in its situation), has acquired considerable importance from the admirable combination of military talent and energy, displayed by the veteran Blucher, in the battle fought here on the 1st of February, 1814. The magnitude of the advantages which may reasonably be expected to follow from his victory over Napoleon, will, we trust, be considered as a sufficient apology for our introducing the view of a spot, in other respects, so obscure: particularly when it is recollected, that the defeat of Buonaparte, on this occasion, has contributed still further to dispel the charm of his supposed invincibility; by which the continental powers had so long been held in a state of abject submission to his arbitrary mandates.

The army of the French ruler amounted to about 70,000 men; and the force of the veteran Prussian General, Blucher, has been computed at nearly an equal number. The French right wing being stationed at Brienne, their bulletins call this engagement the battle of Brienne: but, as the centre of their army was at Rosiere (in some accounts called La Rothiere), and as the conflict was most severe at this place, the official statements of the allies with greater propriety designate it as the battle of La Rothiere, or (more correctly) Rosierre. The action commenced at noon, on the 1st of February: after some skirmishing, an obstinate contest began on the left, where the Prince of Wirtemberg at length succeeded in carrying the enemy's position. During the struggle, Napoleon sent a corps to the left, with a view to remedy this disaster; on which Blucher, having drawn the whole of General Sacken's corps to the centre, left Count Guilay to act against Dienville, while he himself made a most furious attack on Rosierre, which formed the key of the enemy's position. Here a most obstinate conflict ensued, which lasted until ten at night; when Marshal Blucher's army remained masters of the place. General Guilay was equally successful, though it was not until midnight that he completely drove his opponents from their position at Dienville. The Prince of Wirtemberg had, meanwhile, advanced beyond La Giberie, and formed a junction with General Wrede at Chaumenil; so that Buonaparte was completely defeated in every quarter. Thirty-six pieces of cannon, which number was by the following morning increased to seventy-three, together with four thousand prisoners, were the fruits of this day's brilliant victory.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE is a large and wealthy city of Germany, formerly an imperial city and endowed with considerable privileges. It is situated in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in a healthy fertile, and beautiful country, on the river Mayne, which divides it into two parts, distinguished by the names of Frankfort and Saxenhausen. N. lat. 50° 7′ 40″ E. long. 8°·35′ 45″. The city is divided into fourteen wards, is about a league and a half in circumference, and is surrounded with regular and solid fortifications, which are easily accessible on every side. The streets are spacious, well paved and lighted; the shops are well stocked; and the inhabitants are said to live in a costly style. Few cities in Europe contain larger or more magnificent buildings, elegant private houses, and large commodious inns, all built with large square stones. In the town-house was formerly preserved the famous golden bull of the Emperor Charles V. containing the statutes of the empire.

There are several convents of female nobility belonging to protestant families, the ladies of which are permitted to marry: but this liberty is not allowed to the members of the Roman Catholic convents, of which there are several for both sexes. The population of this place is not exactly known: the Jews are reckoned to be about 8,000, and are confined to one long narrow street, being prohibited from residing in any other part of the city.

Frankfort is most advantageously situated for trade in time of peace: its exports consist of corn, wine, hemp, timber, flax, iron, madder, linens, lace, mineral waters, leather, hides, and various other articles, both in a raw state and manufactured. Its trade is essentially promoted by its two annual fairs, each of which continues three weeks; commencing, one on the Tuesday in Easter week, and the other in the middle of September. At these periods Frankfort becomes the emporium of the continent; and the vast stores of foreign productions, which are previously accumulated there, are thus dispersed throughout Germany, Switzerland, &c. &c. The most opulent merchants resort thither during the fair, the third week of which is called the week of payment, when those who fail in their engagements are declared bankrupts, and generally to abscond until their affairs are settled; or, if taken, they are put under arrest. The government of this city is understood to be one of the best regulated and most moderate in Germany: and among other salutary laws passed during the reign of the Emperor Joseph II. was one, which abolished all extravagant funeral pomp and costly mourning, which formerly ruined many families; and by another, the burying of dead bodies in any church or chapel is strictly forbidden. Common beggars, that nuisance of civil society, and gipsies, are both prohibited from entering this place.

During the wars which arose out of the French Revolution, Frankfort suffered considerably, both from the French and Prussians. It was from this city that the allied powers issued their temperate declarations, of which an account has been given in the preceding chronological narrative.

DRESDEN.

DRESDEN, the capital of the kingdom of Saxony, is one of the handsomest cities in Europe; and is divided by the Elbe into the old and new town, which are joined together by a bridge 685 paces long. Both towns are surrounded by strong fortifications.

This city has, at different times, suffered severely by fire, and has also endured many hardships from war. In 1745 it was taken by the King of Prussia, but was shortly after restored in consequence of a treaty of peace between the King of Prussia and the then reigning Elector of Saxony. In 1760 it was again bombarded by the Prussians, and both the old and new towns were materially damaged. Dresden also suffered considerably during the campaign of 1813, the events of which have already been recorded. Buonaparte quitted this city on the 17th of October, and on the 11th of the following month, General St. Cyr, (whom he had left there) with a garrison of 16,000 men, surrendered by capitulation.

The streets of Dresden are straight, spacious, well lighted, and well paved; there also are several handsome squares, and some beautiful walks. This city further contains forty public schools, and eighteen churches. The royal palace is a superb building, celebrated for its well-known *Green Vault*, containing eight rooms, the floors of which are chiefly composed of exquisite marble, and its walls are covered with large mirrors. In these apartments is deposited one of the richest cabinets of curiosities in Europe. Beside this cabinet the royal palace contains a most noble picture gallery, enriched with the works of the greatest masters. In the royal gardens is a magnificent edifice, containing a gallery of prints, which exhibits the progress of engraving from the infancy of the art to the present time; and also a good collection of anatomical preparations and mathematical instruments.

Among the numerous public buildings, which ornament this city, may be mentioned the opera-houses, state-house, the royal China warehouse, the Dutch palace, which comprise a museum of curious articles made of China of different manufactures, a cabinet of medals, and the royal library, which consists of more than 150,000 printed books, and 2000 MSS. volumes.

Dresden, being the residence of the court, a considerable circulation of money necessarily follows; the inhabitants are generally in easy circumstances, and distinguished for their sprightliness of manners, as well as their politeness: hence this city has been denominated the Paris of Germany. Manufactures of woollen cloth, sadlery, leather, playing cards, silks, and especially mirrors, are carried on to a considerable extent. The latter, though not actually cast at Dresden, are polished there, and greatly admired for their beauty.

The population of Dresden cannot be stated with precision: in 1788 the number of its inhabitants was computed at 53,000. Of its subsequent increase we are in possession of no authentic information: and how many of its inhabitants have fallen victims to the alliance of the King of Saxony with the scourge of Europe, time only can disclose. The survivors have liberally shared in the noble contributions, raised by British sympathy, in mitigation of the wretchedness caused by the marauding troops of Napoleon.

HAMBURGH.

HAMBURGH has long been conspicuous as the largest port perhaps in Germany: it is seated on the river Elbe, which is of vast importance to the inhabitants; and on the side of Holstein is the Alster, which, before it enters the town by sluices, forms a fine bason, that cannot be equalled on the continent. The city is divided into the old and new towns, both nearly of an equal size: the houses are mostly built after the Dutch style; and the principal streets (which are well lighted every night,) are intersected by long and broad canals, which are filled every twelve hours by the tide. These not only facilitate commercial intercourse, but also greatly contribute to the cleanliness of the city.

Hamburgh is well fortified, and on the ramparts are handsome walks: prior to its seizure by the French, the burghers mounted guard themselves, and were divided into several companies. The government is vested in the senate, consisting of four burgomasters, of whom one only is a tradesman; four syndics; twenty-four senators, eleven of whom are men of letters, and the rest tradesmen; four secretaries, one of whom is a prothonotary, and another belongs to the archives; so that the whole senate is composed of thirty-six persons. The city is divided into five parishes, in which are several colleges or companies, who take the charge of public affairs, except in very important concerns which are considered and determined by a sort of general assembly.

Hamburgh, from its situation, enjoys every possible advantage for foreign and domestic trade; particularly from its communication, by the Elbe, with some of the principal navigable rivers in Germany. Of its commercial prosperity, in more favourable times, the annexed engraving will convey an accurate idea: it has been computed that not less than 200 ships of various nations were formerly before the city at one time. But the opulence and splendour of Hamburgh have ceased ever since she fell into the merciless hands of Napoleon; whose rigid enforcement of the Berlin and Milan decrees has, since the year 1806, completely annihilated her commerce, and reduced to beggary many of the most respectable merchants. On the evacuation of the city by the French, in March 1813, the old burgher government was restored; and a Hanseatic legion formed of patriotic youth, for the defence of the city. But this restoration to liberty was of short continuance: on the 5th of June following, the city was again occupied by the French and Danes, as already recorded; and the wretched inhabitants have been constrained to drink the cup of misery to the very dregs. Marshal Davoust, having been driven into Hamburgh by the Crown Prince, adopted every precaution to hold out the place against any force that might be brought against it. The suburbs, which were least tenable, were destroyed; and the unfortunate inhabitants turned out, to go they knew not whither. Young ladies, of the first families, were condemned to work at the fortifications by way of punishment, for having embroidered the standards of the Hanseatic legion,—for having crowned General Tettenborn with laurels and flowers, on his entrance into Hamburgh, and for other crimes equally enormous. The same punishment was inflicted on the first merchants and others, without any regard to age and infirmity.

Unmanly and brutal as was this revenge, the hapless inhabitants have been still more severely visited by French oppression. Davoust had ordered them to supply themselves with provisions for six months: of those who did not or could not comply with this order, *thirty thousand* were expelled from the city in the midst of one of the severest winters within the memory of man, in a state of dreadful destitution. Subsequently however, there being some ground of apprehension that the provisions within the walls would not last the six months, Davoust, with singular barbarity, drove out several thousand more sufferers! To alleviate these accumulated woes, every humane attention has been shewn by the Crown Prince; and, while this sheet passes through the press, we record with grateful pleasure that upwards of £6,000 has already been appropriated, by British sympathy, to the relief of the wretched Hamburghers, and more than £40,000 to the suffering Germans, generally. Hamburgh is completely invested: and, so soon as the weather will admit of offensive operations, its capture from the French may confidently be anticipated.

THE HAGUE.

The Hague, which was formerly called a village, is a handsome town, situated 32 miles to the south-west of Amsterdam, and about 12 miles north-west from Rotterdam, about half a league from the sea. It was little known till William II. King of the Romans, and Count of Holland, removed his court thither from Gravesande, in the year 1250; from which time it became the seat of government, and continued to be the residence of the Stadtholder, the States General, and the States of the Province, until Holland was overrun by the armies of the French republic.

This town stands in a dry soil, somewhat higher than the rest of the country; the air is good, and the environs are delightful: its government is vested in a bailiff, or mayor, who holds his office for life; three burgomasters, who are changed every year; seven echevins, and twelve common councilmen; a pensioner, a secretary, and a treasurer. The houses are good; the streets are large and long, and several of them are adorned with rows of trees. There are numerous squares, and many magnificent public buildings, as the court, the prince's palace, the town house, &c. The palace formerly contained a valuable cabinet of natural history, coins, medals, &c. the whole of which were some years since conveyed to Paris. But the most beautiful part of the Hague is the Vyverburgh: it is a vast oblong square, adorned with a noble walk or mall, strewed with broken shells, and shaded by avenues of trees on one side, and on the other by the palace and a large bason of water called the Vyver, nearly a quarter of a mile in length, variegated by an island of poplars in its centre. This mall is the place of fashionable resort, particularly in the evening. Though the streets of this town are many of them very noble and remarkably clean, yet the canals which intersect it are described by travellers as being almost all of them green and stagnant, and in the summer emit very unpleasant effluvia.

The view at the Hague, given in the annexed engraving, represents the palace of the late Stadtholders—which, since the revolution, has been converted into an hospital—but is now undergoing repairs, and intended for the residence of the Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands.

Mr. Bowyer begs leave respectfully to inform the Subscribers to hi New Work of the Triumphs of Europe, that he cannot but indulge the hope that they wi acknowledge he has honourably fulfilled every engagement he made in his Prospectus fo this Publication, while at the same time he flatters himself that the important events whic have followed each other with a rapidity so unprecedented in the annals of the world, wi justify him in presuming that the Patrons of the Work would feel a disappointment if i was not to be continued a little further; and, in order that the remaining portion of it ma be brought out with still increasing interest, he has given commission to several Artists i Paris to furnish him with such materials as he presumes will be peculiarly gratifying to th Patrons of this Undertaking.

In addition to a grand View of Paris, Bourdeaux, and other Engravings hereafte mentioned, which will be necessary to elucidate the remaining part of this Work, M Bowyer intends to introduce one or more Plates containing Medallion Portraits, togeth with a Biographical Account of each of the Allied Sovereigns, and their respective General whose councils and heroic exploits have, under the direction of Providence, produced a epoch in the history of the civilized world which will be remembered to the remotest poste and of events so pre-eminently important, he flatters himself that this *splendidly illust Record* will be deemed worthy a place in every respectable Library in the Kingdom : events no pains or expense will be spared to render the remaining part worthy of th tinguished patronage which the first has already received; and Mr. Bowyer conceives he shall best consult the convenience and wishes of his Subscribers by informing them; th will not trouble them to send to him respecting the residue of the Work, but will retain names in the same situation in which they already stand in his Subscription List, and the remaining part is completed he will then have the pleasure to send it for the spection, hereby assuring them, that if it does not meet their approbation, they sha under no obligation to receive it; at the same time he flatters himself, as the even their consummation have been hailed with increasing interest, that so the illustrated re of them will be deemed increasingly interesting also; and while Mr. Bowyer is absolutely certain that the remaining part may even amount to Four Pounds, he posit engages that it shall certainly not exceed it.

He deems it also proper, and but justice to his Subscribers, to assure them, th consequence of the great expense incurred in procuring the materials for this Work, that immediately on the completion of it the price will be considerably advanced to Non-subscribers.

Mr. Bowyer has very unexpectedly, but at considerable expense, procured Drawings of Smolensko, &c. the places where those great battles took place which laid the foundation for the final overthrow of Napoleon; and it may be proper to remark, that these are the only Drawings ever made in those parts of the Russian Empire. There will also be given a Map describing the retreat of the French from Moscow, together with their pursuit by the Allied Armies, till the arrival of the latter in the French Capital. As also a Map and View of the Island of Elba. In short, there is no circumstance or incident which has occurred since the first of March, worthy of being recorded or illustrated, that will not be minutely attended to in the remaining part of this Work, to render it worthy of that high and distinguished patronage which it has received, and which Mr. Bowyer begs leave most gratefully to acknowledge has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations.

P. S. The View of Moscow being more than double the size of the other Views counts in number for two.

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